BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY BOUTELLE & BURR. BANGOR ME. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1877. VOLUME XLIV---NUMBER 286.

BANGOR
Daily Whig and Courier.
PUBLISHED MORNINGS
At East End Kenduskeag Bridge
BY
BOUTELLE & BURR.
A. BOUTELLE. BENJ. A. BURR.
Terms: $8.00 per year, $4.00 for six months, [illegible] three months. Invariably in advance.

THE BANGOR WEEKLY COURIER
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At Office of the DAILY WHIG AND COURIER, [illegible] per Year, invariably in advance.

AGENCIES
[illegible] 10 State St., Boston [illegible] Row, New York, are authorized Agents [illegible] advertisements [illegible]
[illegible] 6 Tremont street, Boston [illegible] Agents, 41 Park Row, N. Y.
[illegible] Agent, Boston.
[illegible] Agency, 4 Park Row, N. Y.

[illegible] scriptions must in all cases be paid in ad[vance].
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

With devout gratitude to the bountiful Giver of all good I congratulate you that at the beginning of your first regular session [illegible] country blessed with health [illegible] and the plenteous harvests and with [illegible] prospects of an early return [illegible] prosperity. To complete and [illegible] of the [illegible] continues to be and until it is [illegible] must remain the most [illegible] of all our national interests [illegible] citizens [illegible]

[illegible] expression in the resolution [illegible] 1876 by the National [illegible] of the leading political party [illegible] country. There was a widespread [illegible] that the [illegible] of our progress as a nation marked [illegible] sentiments to the Constitution [illegible] imminent jeopardy, that the [illegible] of the interest of a loyal nation [illegible] welfare might prove a burden [illegible] the two sections of the [illegible] engage in civil strife might [illegible] widely severed and disunited [illegible] when arrayed in arms [illegible] each other.

[illegible] course to be pursued which in my judgment seemed wisest in the presence of [illegible] plainly indicated in my inaugural address. It pointed to the [illegible] our people desire to see [illegible] love of our whole country [illegible] that concerns its true welfare [illegible] the destructive force of the [illegible] of races and of sectional [illegible] opinions have differed widely [illegible] best calculated to secure [illegible] expected. The measures [illegible] administration have been [illegible] whatever which might have [illegible] would certainly have [illegible] distrust and opposition. These [illegible] were in my judgment such as [illegible] in harmony with the Constitution and with the genius of our people and [illegible] all the circumstances [illegible] Beneficent results [illegible] apparent prove that these [illegible] our efforts. Already in the brief [illegible] which has elapsed the immediate [illegible] course pursued, is demonstrated [illegible] an abiding faith that time will [illegible] ample vindication in the minds [illegible] majority of my fellow citizens.

[illegible] WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM THE SOUTH.

[illegible] for the purpose of upholding local [illegible] in two States of the Union [illegible] constitutional duty and [illegible] circumstances existing at the time [illegible] was a much needed measure for the [illegible] of local self government and the promotion of National harmony. The withdrawal of the troops from such employment was effected [illegible] and with solicitous care for the [illegible] and good order of society and the protection of the property and persons of every right of all classes of citizens. The results that have followed are indeed significant [illegible] Alarm [illegible] States to local self Government is displaced [illegible] most salutary change in the minds of [illegible] people has begun and is in progress in every part of that section of the country [illegible] theatre of unhappy civil strife, substituting for suspicion and distrust, [illegible] friendship and patriotic attachment to the Union. No unprejudiced mind will deny that the terrible and often fatal collisions which for several years have been of frequent occurrence and have agitated and alarmed the public mind have almost entirely ceased, and that a spirit of mutual forbearance and hearty national interest has succeeded. There has been a general reestablishment of order and of the orderly administration of justice. Instances of remaining lawlessness have become of rare occurrence. Political turmoil and turbulence have disappeared—useful industries have been resumed, public credit in the Southern States has been greatly strengthened and the encouraging benefits of a revival of commerce between the sections of the country lately embroiled in civil war are fully enjoyed. Such are some of the results already attained, upon which the country is to be congratulated. They are of such importance that we may with confidence patiently await the desired consummation that will surely come with the natural progress of events.

PROTECTION OF COLORED CITIZENS IN THE SOUTH.

However it may not be improper here to say that it should be our fixed and unalterable determination to protect, by all available and proper means under the Constitution and the laws, the lately emancipated race in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges, and I urge upon those to whom, heretofore the colored people have sustained the relation of bondmen, the wisdom and justice of humane and liberal, local legislation with respect to their education and general welfare. A firm adherence to the laws, both National and State, as to the civil and political rights of the colored people now advanced to full and equal citizenship, the immediate repression and sure punishment by the national and local authorities within their respective jurisdictions, of every instance of lawlessness and violence toward them, is required for the security alike of both races and is justly demanded by the public opinion of the country and the age. In this way the restoration of harmony and good will, and the complete protection of every citizen in the full enjoyment of every constitutional right, will surely be attained. Whatever authority rests with me to this end, I shall not hesitate to put it forth.

Whatever belongs to the power of Congress and the jurisdiction of, the courts of the Union, they may confidently be relied upon to provide and form, and to the legislatures, the courts and the executive authorities of the several States, I earnestly appeal to secure by adequate, appropriate and seasonable means within their borders these common and uniform rights of a united people, which loves liberty, abhors oppression, and reveres justice. These objects are very dear to my heart and I shall continue most earnestly to strive for their attainment. The cordial co-operation of all classes of all sections of the country and of both races is required for this purpose and with these blessings assured and not otherwise we may safely hope to hand down our free institutions of Government unimpaired, to the generations that will succeed us.

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

Among the other subjects of great and general importance to the people of this country, I cannot be mistaken I think in regarding as prominent the policy and measures which are designed to secure the restoration of the currency to that normal and healthful condition in which by the resumption of specie payments our internal trade and foreign commerce may be brought into harmony with the system of exchanges which is based upon the precious metals as the intrinsic money of the world. In the public judgment that this end should be sought and compassed as speedily and securely as the resources of the people and the wisdom of their government can accomplish there is a much greater degree of unanimity than is found to concur in the specific measures which will bring the country to this desired end [illegible] of the steps by which it can be safely reached. Upon a most anxious and deliberate examination which I have felt it my duty to give to the subject I am but the more confirmed in the opinion which I expressed in accepting the nomination for the presidency and again upon my inauguration, that the policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means and that no legislation should be had that should disparage the importance or retard the attainment of that result.

I have no disposition and no right to question the sincerity or intelligence of opposing opinions and would neither conceal nor undervalue the considerable difficulties and even occasional distress which may attend the progress of the nation towards this primary condition to its general and permanent prosperity. I must however adhere to my most earnest conviction that any wavering in purpose or unsteadiness in methods, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency would only tend to increase and prolong disturbance in value and unless retrieved must end in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster in the financial affairs of the government and of the people. The mischief which I apprehend and urgently deprecate are confined to no one class of the people, indeed, but seem to me most certainly to threaten the industrious masses, whether their own capital [illegible] skilled or common labor. To them it seems to me it is of prime importance that their labor should be compensated in money which is itself fixed in exchangeable value by being irrevocably measured by the labor necessary to its production. This permanent quality of the money of the people is sought for and can only be gained by the resumption of specie payment. The rich, the speculative, the operating, the money dealing classes may not always feel the mischiefs of, or may find casual profit in a variable currency, but the misfortunes of such a currency to those who are paid salaries or wages are inevitable and remediless.

THE REMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

Closely connected with this general subject of the resumption of specie payments is one of subordinate, but still of grave importance. I mean the readjustment of our coinage system by the renewal of the silver dollar as an element in our specie currency, endowed by legislation with the quality of legal tender to a greater or less extent. As there is no doubt of the power of Congress under the constitution to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and as this power covers the whole range of authority applicable to the metal the rated value and the legal tender quality which shall be adopted for the coinage the considerations which should induce or discourage a particular measure connected with the coinage belong clearly to the province of legislative discretion and of public expediency. Without intruding upon this province of legislation in the least, I have yet thought the subject of such critical importance in the actual condition of our affairs as to present an occasion for the exercise of the duty imposed by the Constitution on the President, of recommending to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

Holding the opinion as I do that neither the interests of the Government nor of the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, I must ask your indulgence to a brief and definite statement of certain essential features in any such legislative measures, which I feel it my duty to recommend. I do not propose to enter the debate, represented on both sides by such able disputants in Congress and before the people and in the press, as to the extent to which the legislation of any one nation can control this question even within its own borders against the unwritten laws of trade or the positive laws of other Governments. The wisdom of Congress in shaping any particular law that may be presented for my approval may wholly supersede the necessity of my entering into these considerations and I willingly avoid either vague or intricate inquiries. It is only certain plain and practical traits of such legislation that I desire to recommend to your attention. In any legislation providing for a silver coinage regulating its value and imparting to it the quality of legal tender it seems to me of great importance that Congress should not lose sight of its action as operating in a two fold capacity, and in two distinct directions.

If the United States Government were free from public debt its legislative dealing with the question of silver coinage would be purely sovereign and governmental under no restraints but those of constitutional power and the public good as affected by the proposed legislation, but in the actual circumstances of the Nation with a vast public debt distributed very widely among our own citizens and held in great amounts abroad. The nature of the silver coinage measure as affecting this relation of the Government to the holders of the public debt becomes an element in any proposed legislation of the highest concern. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantages. Otherwise, its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well of the highest expediency, as of the most necessary duty and will ever be carefully guarded by Congress and the people alike. The public debt of the United States to the amount of $729,000,000 bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent, and $708,000,000 at the rate of 5 per cent., and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the payment of these high rates of interest is by advantageously refunding the indebtedness. Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or in silver coin is of but little moment compared with the possible reduction of interest one-third by refunding it at such reduced rates.

If the United States had the unquestioned right to pay its bonds in silver coin, the little benefit from that process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of such payment, if made or proposed against the honest convictions of the public creditors. All the bonds that have been issued since February 12, 1873, when gold became the only unlimited legal tender metallic currency of the country, are justly payable in gold coin, or in coin of equal value. During the time of these issues the only dollar that could be, or was received by the Government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1873, were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation, or contemplated by either the Government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid. It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall of silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin, thus made so much less valuable. The power of the United States to coin money and to regulate the value thereof ought not to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the Government to pay its obligations in coin of less value than that contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued. Any attempt to pay the national indebtedness in a coinage of less commercial value than the money of the world would involve a violation of the public faith and work irreparable injury to the public credit.

It was the great merit of the act of March, 1869, in strengthening the public credit that it removed all doubt as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin. That act was accepted as a pledge of the public faith. The Government has derived great benefit from it in the progress thus far made in refunding the public debt at low rates of interest. An adherence to the wise and just policy of an exact observance of the public faith will enable the Government rapidly to reduce the burden of interest on the national debt to an amount exceeding twenty million dollars per annum and effect an aggregate saving to the United States of more than three hundred million dollars before the bonds can be fully paid. In adapting the new silver coinage to the ordinary uses of currency in the everyday transactions of life and prescribing the quality of legal tender to be assigned to it, a consideration of the first importance should be to adjust the ratio between the silver and the gold coinage which now constitutes our specie currency as to accomplish the desired end of maintaining the circulation of the two metallic currencies and keeping up the volume of the two precious metals as our intrinsic money. It is a mixed question for scientific reasoning and historical experience to determine how far and by what methods a practicable equilibrium can be maintained which will keep both metals in circulation in their appropriate spheres of common use. An absolute equality of commercial value, free from disturbing fluctuations, is hardly attainable, and without it an unlimited legal tender for private transactions assigned to both metals would irresistibly tend to drive out of circulation the dearer coin and disappoint the principal object proposed by the legislation in view.

I apprehend therefore that the two conditions of a near approach to equality of commercial value between the gold and silver coinage of the same denomination and of a limitation of the amounts for which the silver coinage is to be a legal tender are essential to maintaining both in circulation. If these conditions can be successfully observed, the issue from the mint of silver dollars would afford material assistance to the community in the transition to redemption of the greenback, and would facilitate the resumption of specie payment and its permanent establishment. Without these conditions I fear that only mischief and misfortune would flow from a coinage of silver dollars with the quality of unlimited legal tender even in private transactions. Any expectation of temporary ease from an issue of silver coinage to pass as a legal tender at a rate materially above its commercial value is, I am persuaded, a delusion. Nor can I think that there is any substantial distinction between an original issue of silver dollars at a nominal value materially above their commercial value and the restoration of the silver dollar at a rate which once was, but has ceased to be its commercial value. Certainly the issue of our gold coinage reduced in weight materially below its legal tender value, would not be any the less a present debasement of the coinage by reason of its equalling, or even exceeding in weight a gold coinage which at some past time had been commercially equal to the legal tender value assigned to the new issue. In recommending that the regulation of any silver coinage which may be authorized by Congress should observe these conditions of commercial value and limited legal tender, I am governed by the feeling that every possible increase should be given to the volume of metallic money which can be kept in circulation, and thereby every possible aid afforded to the people in the process of resuming specie payments. It is because of my firm conviction that a disregard of these sound financial conditions would inevitably defeat the good results which are desired from [illegible] the proposed coinage [illegible] [illegible] tion, that I urge upon [illegible] [illegible] consideration.

I respectfully recommend to Congress [illegible] any legislation providing for a silver coinage [illegible] the quality of legal tender be [illegible] expected [illegible] exempting the [illegible] of [illegible] from payment of the [illegible] the interest on any coin [illegible] [illegible] the present public obligations of the country.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The organization of the civil service of the country has for a number of years attracted more and more of public attention. So general has become the opinion that the methods of admission to it and the conditions of remaining in it are unsound, that both of the great political parties have agreed in the most explicit declaration of the necessity of reform and in the most emphatic demands for it. I have fully believed these declarations and demands to be the expression of a sincere conviction of the intelligent masses of the people upon this subject, and that they should be recognized and followed by earnest and prompt action on the part of the legislative and executive departments of the Government. In pursuance of the purpose indicated before my accession to office I endeavored to have my own views distinctly understood, and upon my inauguration my accord with the public opinion was stated in terms believed to be plain and unambiguous. My experience in the executive duties has strongly confirmed the belief in the great advantage the country would find in observing strictly the plan of the Constitution, which imposes upon the executive the sole duty and responsibility of the selections of those officers who, by law are appointed—not elected—and which in like manner assigns to the Senate the complete right to advise and consent to, or to reject the nominations so made, whilst the House of Representatives stands as the public censor of the performance of official duties with the prerogative of investigation and prosecution in all cases of dereliction. The blemishes and imperfections in the civil service may, as I think, be traced in most cases to a practical confusion of the duties assigned to the several departments of the Government. My purpose in this respect has been to restore the system established by the fundamental law, and to do this with the heartiest co-operation and most cordial understanding with the Senate and House of Representatives. The practical difficulties in the selection of numerous officers for posts of widely varying responsibilities and duties are acknowledged to be very great. No system can be expected to secure absolute freedom from mistakes, and the beginning of any attempted change of custom is quite likely to be more embarrassed in this respect than any subsequent period. It is here the Constitution seems to me to prove its claim to the great wisdom accorded to it. It gives to the Executive the assistance of the knowledge and experience of the Senate, which, when acting upon nominations as to which they may be disinterested and impartial judges, secures as strong a guaranty of freedom from errors of importance as is perhaps possible in human affairs. In addition to this I recognize the public advantage of making all nominations as nearly as possible impersonal. If the sense of being free from mere caprice or favor in the selection and in those offices in which special training is of greatly increased value, I believe such a rule as to the tenure of office should obtain as may induce men of proper qualifications to apply themselves industriously to the task of becoming proficients. Bearing these things in mind I have endeavored to reduce the number of changes in subordinate places usually made upon the change of the general administration and shall most heartily co-operate with Congress in the better systematizing of methods and rules of admission to the public service, and of promotion within it, as may promise to be most successful in making thorough competency, efficiency and character, the decisive tests in these matters.

I ask the renewed attention of Congress to what has already been done by the Civil Service Commission appointed in pursuance of an act of Congress by my predecessor, to prepare and revise the Civil Service rules. In regard to much of the departmental service, especially at Washington, it may be difficult to organize a better system than that which has thus been provided and is now being used to considerable extent under my direction. The Commission has still a legal existence, although for several years no appropriation has been made for defraying its expenses. Believing that this Commission has rendered valuable service and will be a most useful agency in improving the Administration of the Civil Service, I respectfully recommend that a suitable appropriation, to be immediately available, be made to enable it to continue its labor. It is my purpose to transmit to Congress as early as practicable a report by the Chairman of the Commission, and to ask your attention to such measures on this subject as in my opinion will further promote the improvement of the Civil Service during the past year.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.

The United States have continued to maintain peaceful relations with foreign powers. The outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey though at one time attended by grave apprehension as to its effect upon other European nations has had no tendency to disturb the amicable relations existing between the United States and each of the two contending powers. An attitude of just impartial neutrality has been preserved and I am gratified to state that in the midst of their hostilities both the Russian and Turkish governments have shown an earnest disposition to adhere to the obligations of all treaties with the United States and to give due regard to the rights of American citizens. By the terms of the treaty defining the rights, immunities and privileges of Consuls, between Italy and the United States ratified in 1868, either government may, after the lapse of ten years terminate the existence of the treaty by giving twelve months' notice of its intention. The Government of Italy availing itself of this faculty has now given the required notice, and the treaty will accordingly end on the 17th of September 1878. It is understood however that the Italian Government wishes to renew it in its general scope, desiring only certain modifications in some of its articles. In this disposition I concur and shall hope that no serious obstacles may intervene to prevent or delay the negotiation of a satisfactory treaty.

Numerous questions in regard to passports, naturalization and exemption from military service have continued to arise in cases of emigrants from Germany who have returned to their native country. The provisions of the treaty of February 22d, 1868, however have proved to be so ample and so judicious that the Legation of the United States at Berlin have been able to adjust all claims arising under it not only without detriment to the amicable relations existing between the two governments, but it is believed without injury or injustice to any duly naturalized American citizen. It is desirable that the treaty originally made with the North German Union in 1867 should now be extended so as to apply equally to all States of the Empire of Germany.

The invitation of the government of France to participate in the Exposition of the products of agriculture, industry and the fine arts to be held at Paris during the coming year was submitted for your consideration at the extra session. It is not doubted that its acceptance by the United States, and a well selected exhibition of the products of American industry on that occasion will tend to stimulate international commerce and emigration as well as to promote the traditional friendship between the two countries.

A question arose some time since as to the proper meaning of the extradition articles of the treaty of 1842 between the United States and Great Britain. Both governments, however, are now in accord in the belief that the question is not one that should be allowed to frustrate the ends of justice or to disturb the friendship between the two nations. No serious difficulty has arisen in accomplishing the extradition of criminals when necessary. It is probable that all points of disagreement will in due time be settled and if need be more explicit declarations will be included in a new treaty. The fishery commission under articles XVIII to XXV of the treaty of Washington has concluded its session at Halifax. [illegible] of that commission [illegible] published by the commissioners and will be communicated to Congress.

A treaty for the protection of trade marks has been negotiated with Great Britain, which has been submitted to the Senate for its consideration.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The revolution which recently occurred in Mexico was followed by the accession of the successful party to power and the installation of its chief, general Porfirio Diaz in the presidential office. It has been the custom of the United States when such changes of Government have heretofore occurred in Mexico to recognize and enter into official relations with the de facto Government as soon as it should appear to have the approval of the Mexican people, and should manifest a disposition to adhere to the obligations of treaties and international friendship. In the present case such official recognition has been deferred by the occurrences on the Rio Grande border, the records of which have already been communicated to each House of Congress in answer to their respective Resolutions of Inquiry and Assurances have been received that the authorities at the seat of the Mexican Government have both the disposition and the power to prevent and punish such unlawful invasions and depredations. It is earnestly to be hoped that events may prove these Assurances to be well founded.

The best interests of both countries require the maintenance of peace upon the border and the development of commerce between the two Republics. It is gratifying to add that this temporary interruption of official relations has not prevented due attention by the representatives of the United States in Mexico, to the protection of American citizens as far as practicable, nor has it interfered with the prompt payment of the amounts due from Mexico to the United States under the treaty of July 4, 1868, and the award of the Joint Commission. While I do not anticipate an interruption of friendly relations with Mexico, yet I cannot but look with some solicitude upon a continuance of the border disorders as exposing the two countries to initiations of popular feeling and mischances of action which are naturally unfavorable to complete amity. I am firmly determined that nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote a good understanding between the two nations. I yet must ask the attention of Congress to the actual occurrences on the border that the lives and property of our citizens may be adequately protected and peace preserved.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN AND CUBA.

Another year has passed without bringing to a close the protracted contest between the Spanish Government and the insurrection in the Island of Cuba. While the United States have sedulously abstained from any intervention in this contest, it is impossible not to feel it is attended by incidents affecting the rights of American citizens apart from the effect of the hostilities upon trade between the United States and Cuba. Their progress is inevitably accompanied by complaints, having more or less foundation, of searches, arrests, embargoes and oppressive taxes upon the property of American residents and of unprovoked interference with American vessels and commerce. It is due to the Government of Spain to say that during the past year it has promptly disavowed and offered reparation for any unauthorized acts of unduly zealous subordinates whenever such acts have been brought to its attention. Such occurrences cannot but tend to excite feelings of annoyance, suspicion and resentment which are greatly to be deprecated between the respective subjects and citizens of two friendly powers.

[illegible] VENEZUELAN AWARDS [illegible]

Much delay consequent upon accusations of fraud in some of the awards has occurred in respect to the distribution of the limited amounts received from Venezuela under the provisions of the treaty of April 25 1866, applicable to the awards of the joint commission created by that treaty. So long as these matters are pending in Congress the executive cannot assume either to pass upon the questions presented or to distribute the fund received. It is eminently desirable that definite legislative action should be taken either approving the awards to be paid or providing some mode for re-examination of the claims.

RELATIONS WITH REPUBLICS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Our relations with the Republics of Central and South America, and with the Empire of Brazil have continued without serious change further than the temporary interruption of diplomatic intercourse with Venezuela and with Guatemala. Amicable relations have already been fully restored with Venezuela and it is not doubted that all grounds of misunderstanding with Guatemala will speedily be removed. With all these countries there are favorable indications of a disposition on the part of their governments and people to reciprocate our efforts in the direction of increased commercial intercourse.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

The Government of the Samoan Islands has sent an envoy in the person of its Secretary of State to invite the Government of the United States to encourage and protect their independence, to establish commercial relations with their people, and to assist them in their steps toward a responsible and regulated Government. The inhabitants of these Islands having made considerable progress in Christian civilization and the development of trade are doubtful of their ability to maintain peace and independence without the aid of some stronger power. The subject is deemed worthy of respectful attention, and the claim upon our assistance by this distant community will be carefully considered.

TRADE RELATIONS.

[illegible] commercial depression [illegible] United States has directed attention to the subject of the possible increase of our foreign trade and the methods for its development not only with Europe, but with other countries, and especially with the States and Sovereignties of the Western Hemisphere. Instructions from the Department of State were issued to the various diplomatic and consular officers of the Government, asking them to devote attention to the question of methods by which trade between the respective countries of their official residence and the United States could be most judiciously fostered. In obedience to these instructions examinations and reports upon this subject have been made by many of these officers and transmitted to the Department, and the same are submitted for the consideration of Congress.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances presents important questions for the action of Congress upon some of which I have already remarked. The revenues of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $269,000,586.62. The total expenditures for the same period were $238,660,008.93 leaving a surplus of $30,340,577.69. This has substantially all applied to the requirements of the sinking fund for that year. The estimated revenues of the current fiscal year are $265,500,000 and the estimated expenditures for the same period are $232,430,643.72. If these estimates prove to be correct there will be a surplus revenue of $33,069,356.28, an amount nearly sufficient for the sinking fund for that year. The estimated revenues for the next fiscal year are $269,250,000. It appears from the report that during the last fiscal year the revenues of the government compared with the previous year have largely decreased. This decrease amounting to $15,481,452 was mainly in customs duties caused partly by a large falling off of the amount of imported dutiable goods and partly by the general fall of prices in the markets of production of such articles as pay ad valorem tax.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

While this is felt injuriously in the diminution of the revenue it has been accompanied with a very large increase of exportations. The total exports during the last fiscal year including coin have been $658,637,457, and the imports have been $492,097,540, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to the sum of $166,539,917, the beneficial effects of which extend to all branches of business. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year will impose upon Congress the duty of strictly limiting appropriations including the requisite sum for the maintenance of the sinking fund, within the aggregate estimate of the receipts while the aggregate of taxes should not be increased.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REVENUE LAWS.

An amendment [illegible] tend to the revenue laws that would, without diminishing the revenue, relieve the people from unnecessary burdens. A tax on tea and coffee is shown by the experience, not only of our own but of other countries, to be easily collected without loss by undervaluation or fraud and largely borne in the country of production. A tax of 10 cents a pound on tea and 2 cents a pound on coffee, would produce a revenue exceeding $12,000,000 and thus enable Congress to repeal a multitude of annoying taxes yielding a revenue not exceeding that sum. The internal revenue system grew out of the necessities of the war and most of the legislation imposing taxes upon domestic products under this system has been repealed by the substitution of a tax on [illegible] and office. All forms of internal taxation may be repealed except those on whisky, spirits, tobacco and beer.

MORE VIGOROUS LAWS.

Attention is also called to the necessity of making more vigorous laws for the protection of the revenue and for the punishment of frauds and smuggling. This can best be done by judicious provisions that will induce the disclosure of attempted fraud by undervaluation and smuggling. All revenue laws should be simple in their provisions and easily understood. So far as practicable the rates of taxation should be in the form of specific duties and not ad valorem requiring the judgment of experienced men to ascertain value, and exposing the revenue to the temptation of frauds.

THE COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

My attention has been called during the recess of Congress to abuses existing in the collection of Customs and strenuous efforts have been made for their correction by executive orders, and the recommendations submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by a commission appointed to examine into the collection of customs duties at the port of New York contain many suggestions for the modification of the customs laws to which the attention of Congress is invited.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT.

It is a matter of congratulation that notwithstanding the severe burdens caused by the war, the public faith with all creditors has been preserved, and that as the result of this policy the public credit has continuously advanced and our public securities are regarded with the highest favor in the markets of the world. I trust that no act of the government will cast a shadow upon its credit.

REFUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The progress of refunding the public debt has been rapid and satisfactory. Under the contract existing, when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, bonds bearing interest at a rate of 4½ per cent were being rapidly sold and within three months the aggregate sales of these bonds had reached the sum of $200,000,000. With my sanction the Secretary of the Treasury entered into a new contract for the sale of four per cent bonds, and within thirty days after the popular subscription for such bonds was opened, subscriptions were had amounting to $75,496,650, which were paid for within ninety days after the date of subscription. By this process, within but little more than one year the annual interest on the public debt was reduced in the sum of $3,775,000.

I recommend that suitable provision be made to enable the people to easily convert their savings into Government securities as the best mode in which small savings may be well secured and yield a moderate interest. It is an object of public policy to retain among our own people the securities of the United States. In this way our country is guarded against their sudden return from foreign countries caused by war or other disturbances beyond our limits.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The commerce of the United States with foreign nations and especially the export of foreign productions, has of late years largely increased but the greater portion of this trade is conducted in foreign vessels. The importance of enlarging our foreign trade and especially by direct and speedy interchange with countries on this continent, cannot be over-estimated, and it is a matter of great moment that our own shipping interests should receive to the utmost practical extent the benefit of our commerce with other lands. These considerations are forcibly urged by all the large commercial cities of the country and public attention is generally and wisely attracted to the solution of the problem they present. It is not doubted that Congress will take them up in the broadest spirit of liberality and respond to the public demand by practical legislation upon this important subject.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the Army has been actively employed during the year, and has rendered very important service in suppressing hostilities in the Indian country and in preserving peace and protecting life and property in the interior as well as along the Mexican border. A long and arduous campaign has been prosecuted with final complete success against a portion of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians. A full account of this campaign will be found in the report of the General of the Army. It will be seen that in its course several battles were fought in which a number of gallant officers and men lost their lives. I join with the Secretary of War and the General of the Army in awarding to the officers and men employed in the long and toilsome pursuit and in the final capture of these Indians, the honor and praise which is so justly their due.

THE JULY RIOTS.

The very serious riots which occurred in several of the States in July last, rendered necessary the employment of a considerable portion of the army to preserve the peace and maintain order in the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois. These disturbances were so formidable as to defy the local and State authorities, and the National Executive was called upon in the mode provided by the Constitution and laws to furnish military aid. I am gratified to be able to state that the troops sent in response to these calls for aid in the suppression of domestic violence, were able by the influence of their presence in the disturbed regions to preserve the peace and restore order without the use of force. In the discharge of this delicate and important duty both officers and men acted with great prudence and courage and for their services deserve the thanks of the country.

THE RIO GRANDE TROUBLES.

The disturbances along the Rio Grande in Texas, to which I have already referred have rendered necessary the constant employment of a military force in that vicinity. A full report of all recent military operations in that quarter has been transmitted to the House of Representatives in answer to a resolution of that body and it will not therefore be necessary to enter into details. I regret to say that these lawless incursions into our territory by armed bands from the Mexican side of the line for the purpose of robbery, have been of frequent occurrence and in spite of the most vigilant efforts of the commander of our forces the marauders have generally succeeded in escaping into Mexico with their plunder. In May last I gave orders for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids and the punishment of the guilty parties as well as the recapture of property stolen by them.

Gen. Ord commanding in Texas was directed to invite the co-operation of Mexican authorities in efforts to this end and to assure them that I was anxious to avoid giving the least offense to Mexico. At the same time he was directed to give them notice of my determination to put an end to the invasion of our territory by lawless bands intent upon the plunder of peaceful citizens even if the effectual punishment of the outlaws should make the crossing of the border by our troops in their pursuit necessary. It is believed that this policy has had the effect to check somewhat these depredations and that with a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier and the establishment of several additional military posts along the Rio Grande so as the more effectually to guard that extensive border peace may be preserved and the lives and property of our citizens in Texas fully protected.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Prior to the first day of July last the army was in accordance with the laws reduced to the maximum of 25,000 enlisted men being a reduction of 2,500 below the force previously authorized. This reduction was made as required by law entirely from the infantry and artillery branches of the service without any reduction of the cavalry. Under the law as it now stands it is necessary that the cavalry regiments be recruited to 100 men in each company for service on the Mexican and Indian frontiers. The necessary effect of this legislation is to reduce the infantry and artillery arms of the service below the number required for efficiency, and I concur with the Secretary of War in recommending that authority be given to recruit all companies to at least 50 men and all batteries of artillery to at least 75 men with power in case of emergency to increase the former to 100 and the latter to 122 men each.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War.

First—That provision be made for supplying to the army a more abundant and better supply of reading matter.

Second—That early action be taken by Congress looking to a complete revision and republication of the army regulations.

Third—That section 1258 of the Revised Statutes limiting the number of officers on the retired list be repealed.

Fourth—That the claims arising under the act of July 4th, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the war be taken from offices of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission, or some other tribunal having more time and better facilities for their prompt investigation and decision than are possessed by these officers.

Fifth—That Congress provide for an annuity fund for families of deceased soldiers as recommended by the Paymaster General of the army.

THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that we have six squadrons now engaged in the protection of our foreign commerce and other duties pertaining to the naval service. The condition and operations of the Department are also shown. The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $16,077,974.54. There are unpaid claims against the Department chargeable to the last year which are presented to the consideration of Congress by the report of the Secretary. The estimates for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1878, are $16,233,234.40, exclusive of the sum of $2,314,231 submitted for new buildings, repairs and improvements at the several navy yards. The appropriations for the present fiscal year commencing July 1, 1877, are $13,592,032.90. The amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1 to Nov. 1, 1877, is $4,301,410, of which there is estimated to be yet available $1,039,528.30, showing the amount of actual expenditure during the first four months of the present fiscal year to have been $4,[illegible].

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Post Master General contains a full and clear statement of the operations and condition of the Post Office department. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30 1877, including receipts from the money order business and from official stamps and stamped envelopes amounted to $27,531,585.26. The additional sum of $7,013,000 was realized from appropriations from the general treasury for various purposes making the receipts from all sources $34,544,885.26. The total expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to $33,486,322.44, leaving an excess of total receipts over total expenditures of $1,058,562.82, and an excess of total expenditures over ordinary receipts of $5,954,737.18. Deducting from the total receipts the sum of $63,261 received from international money orders of the preceding fiscal year and deducting from the total expenditures the sum of $1,163,818.20, paid on liabilities incurred in previous fiscal years [illegible] [illegible] expenditures [illegible] of the last fiscal year were [illegible] follows. Expenditures $32,322,504.21 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The ordinary revenues of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1879 are estimated at an increase of [illegible] over those of 1877 making $29,[illegible] and the expenditures for the same year are estimated at $36,[illegible] leaving an estimated deficiency for the year 1879 of $7,[illegible]. [illegible] recommended by the Postmaster General for improvements [illegible] the postal service and to protect the postal revenues from the abuses [illegible] existing laws is respectfully commended to the attention of Congress.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Report of the Attorney General contains several suggestions as to the administration of justice to which I invite your attention. The present business of the Supreme Court of the United States is now such that [illegible] the great [illegible] of suitors calls for a remedy, should be sought for this condition of affairs. [illegible] the plan briefly sketched in the report of increasing the [illegible] Circuit Courts [illegible] to the [illegible] Court of Errors and Appeal [illegible] [illegible]

RELATIONS WITH THE INDIAN TRIBES.

The present condition of the Indian tribes in the territory of the United States and our relations with them are fully set forth in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a series of most deplorable conflicts the successful termination of which while reflecting honor upon the brave soldiers who accomplished it cannot lessen our regret at their occurrence, we are now at peace with all the Indian tribes in our borders. To preserve that peace by a just and humane policy will be the object of my earnest endeavors. Whatever may be said of their character or their savage propensities, of the difficulties of introducing among them the habits of civilized life and of the obstacles they have offered to the progress of settlement and enterprise in certain parts of the country the Indians are certainly entitled to our sympathy and to a conscientious respect on our part for their claims upon our sense of justice. They were the original occupants of the land we now possess. They have been driven from place to place. The purchase money paid to them in some cases for what they called their own, has still left them poor. In many instances when they had settled down upon land assigned to them by compact and begun to support themselves by their own labor, they were rudely jostled off and thrust into the wilderness again.

Many if not most of our Indian wars have had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice upon our part and the advance of the Indians in civilization has been slow because the treatment they received did not permit it to be faster and more general. We cannot expect them to improve and to follow our guidance unless we keep faith with them in respecting the rights they possess, and unless instead of depriving them of their opportunities we lend them a helping hand. I cordially approve the policy regarding the management of Indian affairs outlined in the report of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The faithful performance of our promises is the first condition of a good understanding with the Indians. I cannot too urgently recommend to Congress that prompt and liberal provision be made for the conscientious fulfillment of all engagements entered into by the Government with the Indian tribes. To withhold the means necessary for the performance of a promise is always false economy and is apt to prove disastrous in its consequences.

Especially is it recommended that provision be made for [illegible] Indians settled on their reservations, with cattle and agricultural implements, to aid them in whatever efforts they may make to support themselves, and by the establishment and maintenance of schools, to bring them under the control of civilized influences. I [illegible] who Indians who [illegible] satisfactory proof of having by their own labor supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations should not be admitted to the benefit of the homestead act and the privileges of citizenship.

I recommend the passage of a law to that effect. It will be an act of justice as well as a means of encouragement. [illegible] Further efforts in the line of [illegible] Indian service [illegible] appropriated by Congress shall reach the Indians as intended. This efforts will have my firm support. With an improved service and every possible encouragement held out to the Indians to better their condition and to elevate themselves in the scale of civilization we may hope to accomplish at the same time a good work for them and for ourselves.

DEPREDATIONS ON UNITED STATES TIMBER LANDS.

I invite the attention of Congress to the importance of the statements and suggestions made by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the depredations committed upon the timber lands of the United States and the necessity for the preservation of forests. It is believed that the measures taken in pursuance of existing laws to resist these depredations will be entirely successful if Congress, by an appropriation for that purpose renders their continued enforcement possible. The experience of other nations teaches us that a country cannot be stripped of its forests with impunity and we shall expose ourselves to the gravest consequences unless the wasteful and improvident manner in which the forests in the United States are destroyed, be effectually checked. I earnestly recommend that the measures suggested by the Secretary of the Interior for the suppression of depredations on the public timber lands of the United States, for the selling of timber from the public lands and for the preservation of forests be embodied in a law, and that considering the urgent necessity of enabling the people of certain States and Territories to purchase timber from the public lands, in a legal manner, which at present they cannot do, such a law be passed without unavoidable delay.

THE DESERT LANDS.

I would also call the attention of Congress to the statements made by the Secretary of the Interior, concerning the disposition that might be made of the desert lands not irrigated west of the 100th meridian. These lands are practically unsaleable under existing laws, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration, that a system of lease-hold tenure would make them a source of profit to the United States, while at the same time legalizing the business of cattle raising, which is at present carried on upon them.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture contains the gratifying announcement of the extraordinary success which has rewarded the agricultural industry of the country for the past year. With the fair prices which obtain for the products of the soil especially for the surplus which our people have to export we may confidently turn to this as the most important of all our resources for the revival of depressed industries of the country. The Report shows our agricultural progress during the year and contains a statement of the work done by this department for the advancement of agricultural industry upon which the prosperity of our people so largely depends. [illegible]

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

[illegible]

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[illegible]

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

[illegible] approved August 2, 1876 [illegible] for the [illegible] of the Washington Monument [illegible] No authority exists for making [illegible] the cornerstone [illegible] authorized to expend such portion of the sum appropriated by the act as may be necessary for the purpose. [illegible] foundation [illegible] so long ago [illegible] cannot be doubted that the patriotic sentiment of the country [illegible] such prompt provision as may be deemed for its completion at an early day, and I urge upon Congress the propriety and necessity of immediate legislation for this purpose.

NATIONAL AID TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The wisdom of legislation upon the part of Congress in aid of the States for the education of the whole people in those branches of study which are taught in the common schools of the country is no longer a question. The intelligent judgment of the country goes still further regarding it as both constitutional and expedient for the general Government to extend technical and higher education such aid as is deemed essential to the general welfare and to our due prominence among the enlightened and cultured nations of the world. The ultimate settlement of all questions of the future whether of administration, or finance, or of true nationality of sentiment depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. It is vain to hope for the success of a free Government without the means of insuring the intelligence of those who are the source of power. No less than one seventh of the entire voting population of our country are yet unable to read and write.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

It is encouraging to observe, in connection with the growth of fraternal feeling in those States in which slavery formerly existed evidences of increasing interest in universal education, and I shall be glad to give my approval to any appropriate measures which may be enacted by Congress for the purpose of supplementing with national aid the local systems of education in

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those States and in all the States, and having already invited your attention to the needs of the District of Columbia, with respect to its public school system, I here add that I believe it desirable not so much with reference to the local wants of the District, but to the great and lasting benefit of the entire country that this system should be crowned with a university in all respects in keeping with the National Capital and thereby realize the cherished hopes of Washington on this subject.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE AND LIBRARIES.

I also earnestly commend the request of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute, that an adequate appropriation be made for the establishment and conduct of a National Museum under their supervision. The request of providing for the preservation and growth of the Library of Congress is also of National importance. As the depository of all copyright publications and records, this Library has outgrown the provisions for its accommodations, and the erection on such a site as the judgment of Congress may approve of a fire-proof building to preserve the Treasury and enlarge the usefulness of the valuable collection is recommended. I recommend also such legislation as will render suitable and efficient for the purpose of instruction, so far as is consistent with the public service, the cabinets or museums of the inventions of surgery, of education and of agriculture and other collections, the property of the National Government.

The Capitol of the Nation should be something more than a mere political centre. We should avail ourselves of all the opportunities which Providence has here placed at our command to promote the general intelligence of the people and increase the conditions most favorable to the success and perpetuity of our institutions.

R. B. HAYES.

December 3, 1877.

Whig and Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, EDITOR.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr, and communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor of Whig and Courier."

TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1877.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message is so voluminous that it leaves neither time nor space for extended comment in this issue. While it embraces a great variety of routine topics and contains some reasonable suggestions of a general nature, we frankly state that the document, so far as it represents the National policy of the Executive, meets our emphatic disapproval. The President evinces a determination to blindly ride his pet "policies," regardless of the humiliating failure thus far achieved, and of the disasters threatened by his systematic efforts to conciliate the disloyal and disorderly elements of our politics by antagonizing and disintegrating the Republican Party which elected him.

We regard his reference to his "Southern Policy" as disingenuous and evasive. Having made that "policy" the distinctive feature of his Administration, the country was certainly warranted in expecting that his Message to Congress would recount, and, if possible, justify the extraordinary events of the past year in which his "policy" has borne so conspicuous a part. Instead thereof we have only a stubborn reiteration of his faith in what has proved a melancholy series of blunders, and a felicitation upon the alleged establishment of harmony and justice, which in the light of notorious facts and recent political developments, reads like a ghastly burlesque.

We can have no patience in discussing such wild assertions, as that the violent overthrow of legal State Governments in the South has been succeeded by a spirit of mutual forbearance and a hearty national interest, and we can only marvel at the assurance or infatuation which enables the President to declare to the American people that by the trampling down of law and justice in the South, "There has been a general re-establishment of order and of the orderly administration of justice." This, just at the close of a desperate struggle in the Senate which has resulted in the admission of a chief of assassins, whose immunity for his crimes is due to the action of the President in arresting the arm of National retribution, by orders issued at the request of Wade Hampton, stopping the prosecution of South Carolina outlaws and murderers in the United States Courts. This, after a Democratic attempt to corruptly seize control of the higher branch of Congress with such hostile and dangerous intent that the President marshalled his most zealous supporters to prevent it, although in so doing they repudiated the legitimate "fruits of his policy."

We hardly know what to think when the President of the United States can calmly "congratulate" the people upon the establishment of a condition of affairs in which the thousands upon thousands of loyal citizens constituting vast majorities in States of this Union are absolutely and notoriously deprived of all political rights and subjected to the most merciless persecution without protection or redress. In one sentence the President asserts that the withdrawal of troops from States where they were needed to protect the lawful governments from actual revolution was "a Constitutional duty and requirement" and in another he declares that he responded to a Constitutional duty in sending troops to aid in suppressing railroad rioting in certain other States! The logic of this would be that assaults upon property present a stronger basis for intervention of the National power than those assaults upon the "State" which are expressly mentioned in the Constitution.

But it would be fruitless to discuss the President's treatment of this subject, since he carefully avoids mention or defense of specific acts. He could not well recount occurrences in Louisiana, without colliding disastrously with the recent verdict of the Senate that "an overwhelming array of armed and organized military force was used to destroy and crush out the lawful State Government of Louisiana." So he avoids uncomfortable details, but with that "amiable stubbornness" which his courtiers so admire, he insists in general terms that the transaction thus described was highly laudable and that the results "are indeed significant and encouraging." On the finances the President uses a great many words to say very little. We are glad to know that he favors a return to specie payments, although he does not touch upon the practical issue now raised in the attempt to repeal the resumption law. On the silver question he is not very clear, although he declares for remonetization in some form. He deprecates the application of silver to our bonded debt, however, and for that much we may be thankful. The silver part of the Message suggests to us a desire to placate the advocates of various doctrines rather than familiarity with or decided convictions upon the subject.

We have hastily jotted down a few of our impressions, and without further comment we refer our readers to the document which they can peruse and judge for themselves.

HAMBURGH BUTLER.

The *Commercial* has selected the following extract from a letter occupying more than a column in the Boston *Advertiser* and thus presents it to its readers to convey the impression that the article was favorable to the Hamburgh Butcher:

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* thus writes of the new Senator Butler of South Carolina:

"Butler is now about 45 or 46 years old, of distinguished personal appearance, with the imperious Southern manner born and bred with him, and the martial air acquired by years of camp and command. His complexion is florid, his hair and moustache iron gray, his address pleasant and courtly, and in speech he is at once easy and elegant. The family nobility and the pride of lineage are all there in full presence, and all justified."

The *Commercial* man used his scissors very carefully, as the words of the letter directly following the last word quoted above were these:

Giving nature and inheritance their full due, it should be in justice said that Gen. Butler has not attained in his practice pre-eminent distinction beyond the average country lawyers of South Carolina. His natural ability is not large, nor have his intellectual abilities, in the line of his profession or outside of it, been conspicuous. That he is popular in his State and locality is inevitable, and from a variety of causes. Here in Washington General Butler is familiarly known as "Hamburgh" Butler, and as his seat in the Senate, when he gets it, and his present prominence before the country, are doubtless owing mainly to the affair which occurred at Hamburg, S. C., last year, some account of that transaction may be in order.

The writer then goes on to give a detailed and authentic account of the horrible work at Hamburgh under the direction of Butler, the final scene of which is thus thrillingly portrayed:

About two o'clock in the morning the horrid butchery began. The first victim was A. T. Attaway, a young colored man of 31, first lieutenant of the company, commissioner of Aiken county, who was taken a little distance apart, and despite his own entreaties and his mother's prayers for his life, shot in cold blood. After him, David Phillips, Pompey Curry, Albert Minyard, Moses Parks and Hampton Stevens were culled out, one by one, and shot like dogs. In the cool gray of this Sabbath morning, these six young American citizens were thus cruelly and savagely slaughtered for no offence, without trial, without sentence, without prayer and without mercy.

The writer then refers to Butler's attempted denial and says:

Butler denies his responsibility for the massacre, but Senator Angus Cameron's committee, which last winter made thorough investigation of the affair and all the circumstances leading to it, will soon report, and will place upon Butler the blame and the guilt of this bloody transaction.—Hear, too, what unimpeached and uncredited witnesses, participants and survivors of the fearful night say of Butler and his presence there.

The cumulative and overwhelming testimony of Butler's leadership in that massacre is cited by the writer, and the letter then concludes by showing the fraudulency of his claim to a seat in the Senate, as follows:

If Butler's right to a seat among the Senators of the United States was not denied by the Hamburg slaughter, in the name of humanity and civilization, the method and circumstances of his election would seem to vitiate his title. I will not here recite the tale of the tangle following the South Carolina election last November. Two facts are prominent and demonstrated by the record—that on the 12th of December, David T. Corbin was elected United States Senator for the term of six years from March 4, 1877, by a legal and duly-elected Legislature according to all the forms of the statute, and that his credentials were on the following day signed by Governor Chamberlain, Governor then in full and undisputed authority, by virtue of election nearly two years before and continuous subsequent exercise of his official functions. It would seem, therefore, that no vacancy or occasion existed for anybody, legislative or other, to elect a Senator for the same term to which Mr. Corbin had been duly chosen and commissioned. Eight days after—December 20th—a body of seventy-nine men, calling themselves the House of Representatives of South Carolina, not one of whom claimed to be a Senator or to represent the Senate, and eight of whom had no credentials of commissions to show that they were ever legally elected to either branch, calling themselves a quorum of the entire 156 Senators and Representatives, proceeded to elect General M. C. Butler United States Senator for the same term for which Mr. Corbin had been commissioned, and on this state of facts he bases his legal claim to the seat. Thus far, to the credit of the Republican Senators, the only ones who have expressed themselves satisfied with even the formal and technical points in Butler's favor sustaining the regularity of the election are Patterson and Conover. He does not pretend, nor do any of his advocates, that he ever received the vote of a single State Senator, or that the South Carolina Senate participated in any manner in his election. Mr. D. T. Corbin, who contests Butler's seat, is a native of Vermont, a graduate of Dartmouth, and when the war broke out left a law practice at Wells River, Vt., for the front. Disabled in the field the following year, he served on special duty until the close of the war, and after peace was sent South in connection with the Freedmen's bureau. In 1866 he was appointed United States District Attorney for South Carolina, and his record in that office is a part of the current public history. It is that of an able lawyer, a courageous, independent Republican, and an upright man. H. L. B.

We are sorry that the *Commercial* failed to quote these most important and interesting portions of the letter of that "Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*."

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Music by Crosby, Jones and Mullaly.

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Bangor, Nov. 21, 1877. sn 2w

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The Assessors will be in session every Saturday until further notice to attend to any business that may come before them.

NEWELL BLAKE,
S. C. HATCH,
GEO. W. SNOW, — Assessors.

Bangor, Nov 21, 1877. sn

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Freight received at any time, and forwarded every Monday to Portland and New York at usual rates.

For further particulars inquire of

A. KENDRICK, Agent.

Bangor, Nov. 17, 1877.

MUSIC HALL.

The Second Term for Instruction in Dancing will commence on Friday, Dec. 7th.

Juveniles at 3 P. M. Ladies at 7 P. M. Gent's at 8 P. M.

As this will be the only Class for beginners during the winter, all wishing to learn should avail themselves of this opportunity.

Private lessons daily. Hall open from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.

M. H. ANDREWS, Proprietor.
J. A. COOPER, Assistant.

dec1 1w

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Official Announcement.

The State of Maine having been added to my former territory which consisted of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the headquarters of this district will now be established at

No. 126 Main St., Cor. of Union,

where I shall be pleased to see my friends and the travelling public generally.

Tickets by our line and general information can be obtained of all the principal ticket agents in Maine and the Provinces. The local agents for the City of Bangor will be as formerly

F. M. BLAKE, No. 9 Central St.

A. W. BENSON, Maine Central Depot.

FRED. H. SMALL, Pass. Agent

oct3 — for Maine and Lower Provinces.

CITY OF BANGOR BONDS

FOR SALE AT

EASTERN BANK

BY

EDWIN CLARK.

Bangor, Oct. 17, 1877. sn oct18

MARINE INSURANCE.

On HULLS, CARGOES and FREIGHTS, in the best Companies and at LOWEST RATES.

PIERRE McCONVILLE,

nov27 — 20 Exchange St.

TRIMMING VELVETS

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The LARGEST STOCK in the city.

Retailing from ONE DOLLAR to eight dollars a yard.

I. W. COOMBS.

nov21 sn

Penobscot Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given to the members of the Penobscot Mutual Fire Insurance Company, that at a legal meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office in Bangor on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1877, an assessment was voted to be laid, and was laid on the Premium Notes, held by said Company, then legally liable to be assessed, in conformity with the laws of the State, and the Act of Incorporation of said Company and their By-Laws, as follows, viz:

On the Premium Notes in force dated prior to and including September 12th, 1874, 38 7-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after Sept. 12th, 1874, and including Nov 13th, 1874, 35 2-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after Nov. 13th, 1874, and including Feb 20th, 1875, 30 4-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after Feb. 20th, 1875, and including March 25th, 1875, 33 1-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after March 25th, 1875, and including May 22d, 1875, 34 7-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after May 22d, 1875, and including June 20th, 1875, 34 1-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after June 20th, 1875, and including July 26th, 1875, 33 2-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after July 26th, 1875, and including Aug. 3d, 1875, 31 1-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after Aug 3d, 1875, and including Oct. 23d, 1875, 29 5-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after Oct. 23d, 1875, and including Nov. 15th, 1875, 28 5-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after Nov. 15th, 1875, and including January 13th, 1876, 27 7-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after Jan. 13th, 1876, and including Feb. 13th, 1876, 27 1-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after Feb. 13th, 1876, and including March 16th, 1876, 25 8-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after March 16th, 1876, and including May 15th, 1876, 25 3-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after May 15th, 1876, and including June 21st, 1876, 24 6-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after June 21st, 1876, and including July 15th, 1876, 20 7-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after July 15th, 1876, and including Aug. 20th, 1876, 18 9-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after Aug. 20th, 1876, and including Sept. 13th, 1876, 17 6-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after Sept. 13th, 1876, and including Oct. 5th, 1876, 15 1-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after Oct. 5th, 1876, and including Nov. 24th, 1876, 13 8-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after Nov. 24th, 1876, and including Feb. 14th, 1877, 13 6-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after Feb. 14th, 1877, and including March 4th, 1877, 11 5-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after March 4th, 1877, and including April 19th, 1877, 10 5-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after April 19th, 1877, and including May 20th, 1877, 8 7-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after May 20th, 1877, and including June 7th, 1877, 7 4-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after June 7th, 1877, and including July 14th, 1877, 4 8-10 per cent.
On premium notes dated after July 14th, 1877, and including Aug. 24th, 1877, 3 per cent.
On premium notes dated after Aug. 24th, 1877, and including Sept. 7th, 1877, 0 6-10 per cent.

Which by vote of the Directors is ordered to be paid on or before the twenty-fourth day of December next.

Per order. CHARLES P. WIGGIN, Treasurer.

Bangor, Nov 26th, 1877. sn&1w

CARD.

U. S. Centennial World's Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876. MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS have not only been awarded the Medal and Diploma of Honor, but have been unanimously assigned by the judges "The first rank in the several requisites of such instruments," being the only Organs assigned this rank. A good selection of our Organs may be seen by calling at the salesrooms of Messrs. BROWN & SAWTELLE, Main St., our only authorized agents for Bangor.

may3 — MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

Waterproofs.

Please look at the fine line of Blue, Brown and Gray Waterproofs, which we

Offer at 60 Cents

at our store, corner Main and Water Streets.

oc20 sn — J. C. WHITE & CO.

Insurance.

Call on PEARL & WEBB, No. 22, West Market Square. apr28 sn

GEORGE R. SMITH,

PENSION AND CLAIM AGENT,

No. 21 Main Street, Bangor,

ROOM NO. 14.

Having been in the U. S. Pension Agency for the past ten years, feel confident I can attend to all kinds of business under the head of Pension Claims, entrusted to my care with perfect satisfaction.

Special attention paid to collecting Pensions. Charges reasonable. sept1 sn

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company,

Paid claims last year amounting to

$2,601,246.35,

and the total amount paid to widows and orphans since the organization, over 31 years ago, is

$25,624,473.15.

Any one contemplating Insurance is most respectfully urged to examine the plans of this Company, before insuring.

H. N. FAIRBANKS, Gen'l Agt.
nov14sn — 21 Main St., Bangor, Me.

DR. LEMONT

has removed to

No. 7 Adams St., near York St.

nov23 tf [Com. copy]

VOICE BUILDING AND ELOCUTION.

MISS S. E. LAUGHTON,

Graduate of the "National School of Elocution and Oratory," Philadelphia,

will receive pupils in Voice Building and Elocution, at Lowder Block, 125 Hammond Street, where arrangements may be made for lessons, either private or in classes. oct3 sntf

We have just received the greatest improvement in CLOTHES WRINGERS,

The "New Climax."

W. P. DICKEY & CO.,

HARDWARE DEALERS.

June6

BANGOR CITY BONDS

AND OTHER

GOOD SECURITIES

FOR SALE BY

W. J. WEBB,

No. 22, West Market Sq.

nov12

TAXES FOR 1877.

Collector's Notice.

The Assessors of the City of Bangor have committed to me the Tax Bills for the year 1877, under date of October 10th, 1877, and by a vote of the City Council, I am authorized to make an

ABATEMENT OF TEN PER CENT.

on all taxes paid within THIRTY DAYS after said commitment, and FIVE PER CENT. on all Taxes paid after the expiration of thirty days and within SIXTY DAYS after said commitment, and no abatement will be made by the Collector on Taxes not so paid.

JOHN L. CROSBY, Collector.

Bangor, October 11th, 1877. sn 2m

WANTED.

$3,000, on real estate. Inquire of

dec1 sn3d 1w — H. J. PREBLE.

D. W. MAXFIELD,

DENTIST.

Office No. 2 1-2 Strickland's Block,

Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor, Maine.

Ether Administered when desired, and all work warranted. sn tf oct1

BLACK SILKS

Retailing at Wholesale Prices,

—BY—

I. W. COOMBS.

nov27 sn

NEW STOCK RECEIVED.

PIANOS,

Square and Upright.

PIANO COVERS, Elegant New Designs.
PIANO STOOLS, VIOLINS, ACCORDIONS, HARMONICAS, FLUTES, &c.
New Music every day—a great variety.

Prices always the lowest in the city.

Send for Catalogues and Prices.

F. S. DAVENPORT,

Main Street, under the Globe Hotel.

oct21 sn

THE GREAT

Pennsylvania Railroad

The best route to the

Black Hills Gold Region.

The shortest, quickest, cheapest and best route to California and the Pacific Coast. The ONLY DIRECT ROUTE to Texas and the Southwest, reaching all points several hours ahead of other lines. Do not buy until you have seen Mr. A. W. Benson, at the Maine Central Ticket Office, who is the ONLY AUTHORIZED Agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Bangor.

CYRUS HALDEMAN, New England Agent.

April12 sn

FIRST CLASS

JOB PRINTING.

Fine work, Good Stock and Lowest Prices, at

SAMUEL S. SMITH & SON'S,

5 Kenduskeag Bridge.

nov20 sn

F. H. LOUCEE,

Pianoforte Tuner, Regulator and Repairer.

Orders left with Patten & Wheelden, 44 Main st., at (M. H. Andrews') Kenduskeag Bridge.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

au21 sn

GREAT SLAUGHTER

250 PIANOS AND ORGANS, at Wholesale prices to reduce our stock, to make room for C.

Little Model Upright Piano.

SPECIAL CASH OFFERS.

1 New 7 1-3 Octave Piano, elegant Rosewood case, carved legs, price $500, only $225.
1 New 5 Octave Organ, price $125, for only $85.
1 Good 7 Octave Chickering Piano, four round corners, Rosewood case, only $150.
1 Good 5 Octave Organ, only $45.

These goods are fully warranted and kept in tune for one year. If the above prices are not low enough, please call and make your own prices as they must be sold.

PATTEN & WHEELDEN.

oct3 d&w

AT JOHNSON'S

is the best place to have your Old Clothing made to look as well as new.

11 75 Pickering Square.

oct30 sn tf

LADIES' FURS

Made and Repaired,

In the LATEST and most approved styles. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fur Gloves and Mittens made and repaired. Sleigh Robes of all kinds put in order at short notice. All work done at reasonable prices.

MISS ELIZABETH WYER'S,

49 GROVE ST.

oct22 sn

PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.

The effects of

COSTIVENESS

When long continued are pains in the head, drowsiness, nausea, or sickness at the stomach, gorged or sluggishness in the abdominal region, congestion of the liver, and hence an impeded circulation of the blood, colic, and especially the

PILES.

The grand proximate cause of Dyspepsia is debility of the stomach. The torpidity of the liver is apparent from the small quantity of bile discharged from that organ, and also by a dull pain on the right side. Under whichever form

DYSPEPSIA

Appears there is always languor or debility, excessive fatigue, the pulse is weak, the eyes disturbed, the extremities cold, the tongue for the most part furred or covered with a creamy mucous in the morning. No person with a constipated or irregular state of the bowels can have robust health!

It is evident, that some gentle laxative, slightly stimulant to the mucous membrane of the intestines, joined with a tonic, that increases the secretions of the liver and gradually strengthening the stomach, must be a reasonable combination and reach the case. That this combination will do, for proof of which we are happy to be able to refer those heretofore disappointed, to the most reliable physicians, who have long used this remedy in their practice, and also to every apothecary by whom the Peristaltic Lozenges are sold.

These Lozenges will repair the mischief caused by the excessive use of those "Patent Pills," with which the country has for years been flooded.

They are so agreeable to the taste, and convenient in form, that children eat them readily after rejecting the usual nauseous remedies. In those symptoms supposed to indicate the presence of Worms, they are a proper remedy.

Price 30 and 60 cents. For sale by druggists, or by mail on receipt of price in P. O. stamp or money.

E. S. HARRISON & CO.,

49 Union St., Boston.

oct15 T&F sn sowll

MARRIED.

In Brewer, Dec. 1st, by Rev. C. A. Beckwith, Henry Beavill and Nellie B. Thomas, both of Brewer.

In Hampden, Dec. 1st, by R. B. Thomas, Esq., Mr. Charles A. Gerry and Miss Ida M. Woodman, both of Hampden.

In Garland, Dec. 1st, by Rev. P. B. Thayer, Mr. Chas. C. Judkins of Dover, and Miss Florence E. Crowell of Garland.

DIED.

In Brewer, Dec. 1st, of consumption, Annie E. Gordon, aged 20 years, 11 months and 0 days.

In Garland, Dec. 1st, Mrs. Malinda Dore, wife of John Dore.

In Garland, Dec. 2d, Mr. Jonathan Buzzell.

CITY DRUG STORE.

Look Out for Your Harness.

At least twice a year all Harnesses should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled so as to prevent injury by moisture and frost.

We have the best Neatsfoot Oil, Sponges, and genuine Castile Soap.

Then, occasionally, the use of prepared Harness Oil Blacking will keep them in good condition. *We have the best.* Also Harness Oil Soap, in bars and boxes, together with a full line of goods for the Stable, comprising Horse Brushes, Mane Brushes, Curry Combs, Chamois Skins, Sperm Oil, Stable Brooms, Feather Dusters, Whisk Brushes, etc.

All to be sold at LOW PRICES.

WM. E. MANN,

City Drug Store,

6 and 8 Smith Block.

dec1

Furs,

Furs,

Furs!

—AT—

CURTIS',

For Ladies, Misses and Children, at satisfactory prices.

OTTER, BEAVER, SEAL, SABLE, ASTRACHAN, FRENCH SEAL, ALASKA MINK, LYNX, &c.

MUFFS AND BOAS,

Beautiful Setts, for Misses, and Children.

CHILDREN'S FUR SACQUES.

Fur Trimming,

Black, Brown, Grey and White Coney, Black, Blue and Grey Fox, Imitation Seal, &c.

Ladies' Otter, Seal, Astrachan, Beaver, and Imitation Seal Caps.

Boys', Misses' and Children's Fur Caps, also Gents' Buffalo Seal Caps and Fur Gloves.

A splendid line of Ladies' and Gents' lined KID GLOVES and MITTS.

Ladies' Seal Gloves.

Ladies' Alpine Felt Hats, all colors.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' Winter Boots and Slippers.

Gents' fine Goat and Embroidered Slippers.

Ladies' White Kid Slippers.

Silk and Serge Umbrellas.

Large assortment of Arctics, Alaskas, Moccasins, Overshoes, Gents' Alaska Boots.

Winter Caps in great variety.

Also Silk and Soft Hats.

Don't forget that CURTIS' prices are low.

I have taken the agency for the celebrated WATERPROOF POLISH warranted to make the leather waterproof, and at the same time to give a splendid polish. Also Agent for EBONY LACQUER for renewing the color of PEARL or BRONZE BOOTS to a perfect finish. Try it.

2 Strickland's Block,

dec1 — Kenduskeag Bridge.

AMERICAN

BREAKFAST CEREALS

White Wheat, A.B.C., Oat Meal.
Barley Food, Maizeilia.

Are good for FAMILIES, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, and for Rations for the Army and SHIPPING. [illegible] The Most Nutritious, the Most Easily Digested, the Most Palatable, the Most Economical of all food. They are readily cooked by our [illegible] process, and will keep [illegible]

The Cereals Manufacturing Co.,

18 COLLEGE PLACE, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted.

A gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen can find desirable rooms and board at No. 23 French Street, corner of [illegible]

DOWN WE GO,

AND HAVE FOUND BOTTOM

We shall now do

STEAM, GAS & WATER FITTING,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

We also keep on hand a large Stock of GAS FIXTURES AND FITTINGS of every description, which we shall sell at a very low price. Give us a call.

No. 7 State St., Bangor, Me.

DOLE, PEAKS & CO.

Bangor, June 13, 1877.

For Sale.

One Set Double Sleds, nearly new.
One Set Single Sleds, with express top.
One set Single Sleds.
One Winter Pod Buggy for 2 horses.
One Winter Peddle Cart for one horse.

by H. J. STEVENS,

nov15 — 144 Hammond Street.

THEY HAVE COME.

We refer to those elegant Flower Pots, consisting of a sort of Vases, English Hanging Pots, Medallion, Rustic Standing and Hanging Pots, &c., &c., too numerous to mention. Also Ornaments, Tubs of different sizes, also yielding earth of first quality free with each pot purchased.

These goods will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please you.

GEO. B. ROBINSON,
oct5 — Norumbega Market.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned will ask of the Legislature to assemble in January next, an act for the erection or the erection of a dam and improvements upon Houlton Brook and Cyrus Stream, in Aroostook County, Maine, at its outlet of works [illegible] erected by [illegible] brook and streams, being tributaries of Fish river and which empties into the Mattawamkeag river. They ask leave to [illegible] logs and lumber [illegible]

[illegible]

STETSON & CO.

Bangor, Nov. [illegible], 1877.

FILES—FILES.

NOW IS THE TIME

sharpen up and get ready for business. I have on hand

1000 Dozen Files

and am finishing off 150 Dozen per week, which I am selling at

The Lowest Prices,

and will warrant them equal to any imported.

Call and see them.

Old Files Re-Cut, as usual.

JOB COLLETT, - - - Exchange St.

jan1

Eaton Family School for Boys,

AT NORRIDGEWOCK, MAINE,

(Established 1870,)

Offers unequalled advantages for educating boys for business.

For information, address H. F. EATON, Principal.

aug26 tf

Hardwood Butter Tubs.

Two Hundred nice Butter Tubs, all sizes and low price.

GEO. B. ROBINSON,
oct8 — Norumbega Market.

A New and Useful Idea.

Grocers have always suffered the want of a suitable measure for Vinegar. Call at Robinson's in Norumbega and get a sett of sealed stoneware measures. Throw away your rusty tins and be happy. oct16

ROBINSON'S Improved Butter Jar, best thing yet discovered. To see is to be convinced of its merit. Call and see it even if you don't wish to purchase.

GEO. B. ROBINSON,
oct8 — Norumbega Market.

1877

Washing Soap.

TRY IT — 'TIS GOOD.

G. B. ROBINSON,
oct13 — Norumbega Market.

STONE WARE of all kinds wholesale or retail at Manufacturers' bottom rates.

GEO. B. ROBINSON,
oct8 — Norumbega Market.

PIANOS A SPECIALTY.

oct23 — 3m*

NO BUSINESS

Is so difficult to fully understand as

THE FUR BUSINESS.

and people are daily buying of Dealers articles which are made of entirely other fur than they are sold for. Nothing is more deceptive, and so

Black Cat is sold for Lynx, Grey Cat for Silver Fox, Beaver for Otter, Otter for Seal, Grey Coney for Chinchilla, Muskrat for Mink, Mink for Sable,

while the difference in the cost of these Furs is enormous, being in some instances [illegible] per cent. Not that the dealer does knowingly misrepresent things, but he is not [illegible] advantage of which he purchases those goods in Boston and New York.

To avoid this trouble, the anxiety and the uncertainty of procuring an article [illegible] in most cases FAR INFERIOR to what it is called and sold for, [illegible] should go to

AN EXPERIENCED AND PRACTICAL FURRIER,

who knows all about Fur, who manufactures his own goods, and [illegible] makes and what he is selling.

M. MEHESY

is a Practical Furrier, and all in want of anything in the [illegible] before purchasing elsewhere.

MEHESY keeps first class goods which he will sell at the

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES

and which he guarantees. New styles from [illegible] All orders filled within 24 hours. GIVE HIM A CALL.

NO. 50 MAIN STREET.

dec1 d&w

CLOAKS, CLOAKS

CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

—AT THE—

JORDAN and MARSH

STORE.

A LOT OF NEW GARMENTS JUST RECEIVED

We will sell you a CLOAK cheaper than any store in Bangor.

Opening THIS DAY 100 New and Elegant SHAWLS [illegible] prices from $1.25 to $12.00. We can give you a bargain.
One case Knickerbocker goods at 10 cents.
One case 11-4 Blankets at $3.50. These are the goods which have been extensively in Boston by Jordan & Marsh [illegible] a bargain.
One more case of Quilts at 62½ cents.
25 dozen Gents Silk Handkerchiefs, at 50 cents [illegible] selling for 87½ cents.
50 dozen Ladies Silk Handkerchiefs, beautiful goods [illegible]
50 dozen Gents Hose, good goods, at 25 cents.
A large lot of Matlasse Dress Goods cheaper than ever.
We close out a lot of Repellants, fashionable goods [illegible] $1.25 per yard, shall now sell them at 75 cents.
3 cases New and Beautiful Prints at a reduced price.
10 bales more of that Saranac Cotton.
One case Remnants Cotton Flannels very cheap.

This is the place to buy your Dry Goods Cheap.

E. C. Nichols & Co.,

No. 9, Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

oct23

Bonnets, Hats and Frames--in all the best new shapes--Velvets, Plushes, Satins, Silks and Ribbons--in all the new shades--Ostrich Plumes, Fancy Feathers and Ornaments, including many Novelties. We bought a large stock in N. Y. at lowest prices and all will be sold at the lowest city prices. at C. W. COFFIN'S, 19 Main St.

Real Estate.

For Rent.

Store No. 3 [illegible] Block, Main St.
[illegible] A. HATCH.

nov27

For Rent.

A small tenement [illegible] Pine Street.

[illegible]

For Rent.

HOUSES [illegible] Terms [illegible]

GEO. A. THATCHER.

nov23

For Rent.

A good and convenient tenement, with Sebago and Holly water, No. [illegible] Also, No. 45 Washington Street, with stable. The above premises to be rented very low.

[illegible] M. LINCOLN.

nov22 — 11 Exchange St.

Houses for Rent.

Two very desirable Houses in good order with Holly water, [illegible] Elm St., with good stable. Also other houses to rent on reasonable terms.

GEO. W. LADD, Phenix Block.

nov26

For Rent.

Two tenements in good repair on Pine Street. Apply to MRS. SUSAN J. [illegible] Pine Street.

nov17

For Rent.

Northerly tenement in house No. 12 Essex Street. This tenement is very desirable, centrally located, and is now being thoroughly repaired, painted and papered. Holly water. New stable attached. Will be ready for occupancy Dec 1st.

Apply to SCOTT DUNBAR, 47 State Street, or J. P. ROBINSON, No. 4 Birch Street.

nov12

For Rent.

Tenement No. 45 Fourth Street. Inquire of T. R. HOLT, At Merchants Nat'l Bank.

oct1

For Rent.

House on Birch Street. Enquire of E. H. & H. ROLLINS.

oct23 tf

TO LET.

The third story of the corner store in Harlow's Block, fronting P. M. Square and Kenduskeag Bridge, one of the most central and best lighted locations, recently renovated, will be let entire for a Hall, or partitioned for offices or Shops. Apply to C. C. HARLOW, or RAMSDELL & NEAL.

oct1

For Rent,

House corner High and Clinton sts. Inquire of S. A. FELLOWS.

oct1

For Sale or Rent.

Brick House 100 Court Street. Eleven good rooms newly papered and painted, with stable, and Garden which fronts the street and is a good building lot.

If not sold soon will be rented. Apply to

april sn — JOHN PAYNE.

A $3000 INVESTMENT

IN MILLS & FARM.

Two hours ride from the city which will insure $500 permanent net income per annum, is now open at CHAMBERLAIN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, Hammond Street, where enquiry will be answered.

may22 d&w

THE STANDARD BROILER.

PATENTED APRIL 10, 1877.

For simplest and best article for Cooking Beefsteak ever invented.

Can be used over coal or Coal or Wood fire.

Cooks Steak so quickly that all the juices and flavor are retained.

Does not get ashes or coal on the meat.

Does not let smoke and grease out of the stove.

Does not put out the fire.

Ask your Dealer for the STANDARD BROILER. It is just what you want.

The Trade supplied by Parker, Dana & Fitz, 110 North St., Boston, and Williams & Co., Nashua, N. H.

MANUFACTURED BY

D. ARTHUR BROWN & CO., Fisherville, N. H.

dec3 — cod&w3m

NEW HELIOTYPES

RECEIVED BY

D. BUGBEE & CO.

nov20

HORSES WINTERED.

for $1 per week, on hay and grain. Good Box Stalls and Paddocks. Horses kept by the month or year. A first class Pasture only three minutes drive from town. Parties can inspect their stock at any time.

GEO. E. JEWETT,

dec1 codlw — Hampden Road.

LOST.

[illegible]

LOST.

[illegible]

LOST.

[illegible]

AT THE

BANGOR BAZAR,

HOLIDAY GOODS

Don't Fail to Call and See Them.

H. W. DURGIN.

nov20

NOTICE.

Store No. 3 Kenduskeag Bridge [illegible] o'clock P. M., Saturdays [illegible] 1st of April next.

CHAS. DWINEL.

Bangor, Dec. 3d, 1877.

IF YOU WANT A

VERY GOOD COFFEE

at a moderate price, try a pound of

TEA WHITE'S CREAM COFFEE.

FOR 25 CENTS PER POUND.

dec3

IF YOU WANT THE

VERY BEST COFFEE

you ever drank, try a pound of

Tea White's Best.

AT 35 CENTS PER POUND.

dec3

BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

Holders of the Land Grant Bonds [illegible] and North American Railway Company are hereby requested to meet at the [illegible] Room, No. 9 Depot Block, Exchange St., Bangor, Maine, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1877, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, to hear the first annual report of the Trustees, and to consider and act upon any matters which may properly come before the meeting.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
WILLIAM B. HAYFORD,
Trustees [illegible]

Trustees' Office, Bangor, Dec. [illegible], 1877.

Notice.

The undersigned give notice that they will apply to the next Legislature for a charter for running a ferry across the Penobscot river, above the dam and between the dam and the [illegible]

J. T. HOSKINS, and others.

Bangor, Nov. 28, 1877.

M. SCHWARTZ,

143 Exchange St.,

SAW MANUFACTURER

AND MACHINIST,

is prepared to supply all in want of the very best warranted Saws, Machinery, Belting, Emery Wheels, &c., at the lowest prices.

The only Saw Manufacturer in the State that can repair Saws at short notice and in the most thorough manner.

july27

Whig and Courier.

TUESDAY, DEC 4, 1877.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MAINE NEWS.

SENATOR BLAINE

Arrival in New York

[illegible] Dec 3 Senator Blaine ar[illegible] his exhausted Saturday night [illegible] yesterday and left [illegible] for Washington this morn[illegible]

FROM PORTLAND

Fire

[illegible] half story building near the [illegible] Cape Elizabeth [illegible] was destroyed by fire [illegible] Hillard table and furniture [illegible] insurance $1100

The Boston & Maine Strikers Case

[illegible] exceptions in the United [illegible] on the case of the Boston & [illegible] to-day and the case is [illegible] for advisement

FROM SACO

Old Orchard Beach

Nov [illegible] M G Palmer of Port[illegible] [illegible] of Gardiner John W [illegible] Portland and John [illegible] son of [illegible] notice that they shall petition to [illegible] legislature to set off Old Orch[illegible] Beach from Saco and incorporate it [illegible] the city of Saco will oppose

DOMESTIC NEWS.

FORTY FIFTH CONGRESS Special Session

Senate

WASHINGTON Dec 3

The Senate met at 10 o clock and on mo[illegible] Mr Edmunds the reading of the [illegible] of Saturday's proceedings was dis[illegible] with and the Senate proceeded [illegible] executive business and Mr Conkling [illegible] up the resolution of the House on [illegible] providing for final adjournment at [illegible] and moved to amend by [illegible] day

[illegible] the doors of the Senate [illegible] and the Vice-President de[illegible] Special Session of the 45th Con[illegible] closed

Forty fifth Congress—Regular Session

[illegible] the Senate was called to [illegible] the Vice-President announced [illegible] regular session [illegible] of the Constitution [illegible] and Whyte were ap[illegible] to join a similar com[illegible] of the House to wait on [illegible] inform him that a quo[illegible] two Houses had assembled and [illegible] to receive any communication [illegible] pleased to make

[illegible] took a recess of half an [illegible]

[illegible] Message was received [illegible] and read [illegible] copies [illegible]

[illegible] of the Secretaries were also [illegible] the Senate adjourned till [illegible]

House

[illegible] 12 o clock [illegible] of Saturday last and [illegible] further recess until [illegible] House concurred in [illegible] declaring that in [illegible] two Houses session [illegible] The House also [illegible] amendment to the [illegible] fixing the time for time [illegible] Dec 3

[illegible] moved to sus[illegible] bill authorizing [illegible] to sell [illegible] Fort [illegible] tax [illegible]

[illegible] of Texas, moved to [illegible] adopt a resolution [illegible] the Military Committee to in[illegible] the expediency of mustering [illegible] regiments of Texas [illegible] to be used for the pro[illegible] Mexican [illegible] frontier [illegible]

[illegible] resolution declaring [illegible] by refusing to use the [illegible] South Carolina and Louisiana [illegible] Government [illegible] Constitution has faithfully [illegible] to the respect and cor[illegible] of the American people

[illegible] and nays being ordered Mr [illegible] moved that the House adjourn [illegible] fixed on for final adjourn[illegible]

[illegible] he will not have any [illegible] but vote the resolution

[illegible] and nays being taken upon [illegible] not on the time was cor[illegible] until the hour fixed upon for final [illegible]

[illegible] of adjournment arrived before [illegible] roll [illegible] the Speaker [illegible] the final adjournment of the [illegible] of the 1st Congress

[illegible] Speaker called the House to [illegible] and the second session of Congress [illegible] by the Chaplain [illegible] present [illegible] to the Senate to inform [illegible] that the House [illegible] in session [illegible] was also appointed con[illegible] of Messrs [illegible] Sanders Burgh [illegible] in conjunction with a like com[illegible] from the Senate to wait on the [illegible] and inform him that Congress [illegible] ready to receive any communication for [illegible] to make

[illegible] meantime the House took a recess [illegible] minutes At 12 45 o clock Mr [illegible] reported that the Committee had [illegible] the President and had been in[illegible] that he would send his annual mes[illegible] immediately Thereupon one of the [illegible] private Secretaries appeared at [illegible] and handed in the President s an[illegible] message which was thereupon read [illegible] text given on first page The [illegible] of the message occupied an hour [illegible] five minutes

[illegible] message was on motion of Mr Wood [illegible] to the Committee of the whole [illegible] resolution was adopted calling for [illegible] correspondence with the Venezuelan [illegible] since the first session of the [illegible] Congress in relation to the Venezue[illegible] mixed commission The House at 2 20 adjourned

MASSACHUSETTS

Mr Bowles Rapidly Sinking

SPRINGFIELD, Dec 3 There was a [illegible] change for the worse in Mr [illegible] condition at eight o clock this [illegible] and at nine he took leave of his [illegible] for the last time He is gradually [illegible] strength and lapsing into uncon[illegible] It is hardly possible he can [illegible] the day out

Later

Mr Bowles was able to take a little [illegible] to day in liquid form He re[illegible] still considerable muscular strength [illegible] that can now be said is that there is a [illegible] hope at least of recovery

WASHINGTON

Confirmations

WASHINGTON, Dec 3. The Senate in [illegible] session this morning confirmed [illegible] consular and customs appointments [illegible] that of Sidney Perham, appraiser [illegible] merchandise at Portland, Me

New Nominations

The President sent to the Senate this af[illegible] the following nominations John [illegible] of Ill, for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Ezra A. Hoyt, Commis[illegible] of Indian Affairs

The New Orleans Collectorship

A paper was addressed to the President [illegible] signed by numerous Republicans in [illegible] asking him to appoint ex-Gov [illegible] Collector for the port of New Or[illegible]

Suspended Officers Reinstated.

It is understood the Attorney General [illegible] rendered an opinion that the Senate in [illegible] session to confirm the new officers [illegible] in place of old officers suspend[illegible] virtually reinstates, until further action [illegible] appointing power, the officers sus[illegible] pended, and instructions to this effect have been transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to some of the officers in question. There are cases in Virginia, Louisiana, and other Southern States, which may come under this ruling but thus far according to the best information it has been practically applied only to the Texas cases. The only bills that became laws during the late extra session of Congress were the Army appropriation bill for the current year and the Navy deficiency bill

Fitzsimmons' Confirmation

In executive session to-day the Senate on motion of Mr Conkling removed the injunction of secrecy from the vote by which the nomination of Owen I Fitzsimmons was confirmed

NEW YORK CITY

Lambert's Trial

NEW YORK Dec 3 Dr Thomas A Lambert President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company was placed on trial to day on a charge of swearing to a false return of the assets and liabilities of that Company The trial will occupy the greater part of the week

THE INDIANS

Sitting Bull Evidently Wants to Come Back

NEW YORK Dec 3 A letter from Ft Walsh says Col Walsh has returned from escorting Sitting Bull to his new camp and says Sitting Bull evidently did not fully understand the offer of the American Commissioners when they stated the terms upon which the Indians were to return to their reservations They did not under[illegible] they were to be reimbursed for their horses [illegible] and Sitting Bull says they did not refuse to return in the course of a year to their reservation They had been informed by the Nez Perces that Gen Terry had just been killing their people and they did not want to treat with a man with blood on his hand

CONDENSED DESPATCHES

It is stated that Richard [illegible] will be nominated as Collector of the port of New Or[illegible] [illegible] Lawrence is not confirmed

[illegible] arrives [illegible] Washington [illegible] and take his seat on the fol[illegible] Monday as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPT OFF OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington D C [illegible]

Indications

For New England Rising barometer westerly winds and warmer clear weather followed by falling barometer and winds backing to southerly

FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY

The Pope's Illness

NEW YORK Dec 3 A correspondent [illegible] telegraphs that on Saturday night the Pope had a protracted paroxysm of pain so terribly severe as to ultimately induce syncope It was for a time apprehended the Pope was in the last agony, but these alarming symptoms passed away with three hours of tranquil sleep

FRANCE

Political

PARIS Dec 3 M Leon had an interview with MacMahon Saturday and af[illegible] [illegible] the Left Centre would accept the Ministry from the Left without guarantee of the statu quo of May 16th

THE EASTERN WAR

The Military Situation at Plevna

LONDON, Dec 3 A correspondent of the Times at Bogot Nov 29 says There can be no startling or important event to narrate unless Osman Pasha makes a sortie from Plevna or a relieving force appears or the Russians make an assault None of these events are very probable Mehemet has already notified the War Office that he cannot attempt to relieve Plevna until strongly reinforced The Russo-Roumanian Army has occupied and strongly fortified every position of advantage around Plevna and there is no object in advancing their lines as the intervening country is lower than either of the combatants Twenty four Turks and 8 Bulgarians from Plevna came in yesterday saying they had nothing to eat there

FOREIGN FRAGMENTS

The Russians were repulsed near O[illegible] [illegible] with serious loss

The Khedive has sent to the Sultan [illegible] additional troops

Moukhtar Pasha is fortifying Erzeroum

Derby's speech regarding England [illegible] [illegible] impression in Russia

It is stated that the Turks are withdrawing from the Western Balkan passes upon Sofia

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Monetary Quotations

NEW YORK, Dec 3 Money at [illegible] per cent. Sterling Exchange [illegible] Gold at [illegible]

Government Securities closed at the following quotations —

[illegible]

New York Produce Market

NEW YORK Dec [illegible] FLOUR [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Produce Market

CHICAGO Dec 3 Flour unc[illegible] Wheat lower—No 1 [illegible] Corn—No [illegible] Oats—No 2 at [illegible] Barley at [illegible] Rye at [illegible]

Business Items

Dr Babcock Dentist cures aching teeth nov27 2t*

CUT THIS OUT—IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease Coughs Colds or Consumption yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them Dr A Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your druggist and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size bottle for 75 cents For sale by all druggists d&weow6m oct3

THOSE INTERESTED IN medical science will be pleased to know that HUNT'S REMEDY cures Kidney, Bladder, Glandular and Bright's Disease, Gravel, Diabetes, and Mental and Physical Debility HUNT'S REMEDY cures Dropsy and all Diseases of the Kidneys Bladder and Urinary Organs

Lame and sick horses, pronounced incurable, cured free of cost Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia.

Spavins, Splints, Ringbones, Bunches, Thoroughpins, Spring knees cured without blemish

Strains, Shoulder Lameness, Navicular Disease, Shoe Boils, cure guaranteed Send for pamphlet containing full information to Dr. Wm M GILES, 451 6th Avenue, New York.

Use only for Horses, the liniment in YELLOW wrappers oct17eod&w3m*

WHEW.

For Heaven's sake use SOZODONT and sweeten your breath. It will never be fragrant as long as you allow your teeth to remain in that discolored and unhealthy condition Besides, they will impregnate your food, and give you the dyspepsia.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Sleighing parties will soon be in order

There were but a few vessels in port yesterday

See what Curtis has to say about furs and fur trimming

The western mail will close at 6 15 P M., instead of 6 P M.

Rev Mr Boyd will lecture in Dexter next Thursday, on temperance

The first assembly in Messrs Hill & Jones [illegible] occurs this evening

The City Clerk's mortuary record shows that three deaths occurred in the city last week

Yesterday morning people did not stand and talk any length of time on the street corners

Yesterday morning a special train loaded with live stock left this city over the Maine Central [illegible]

Yesterday Early Rose potatoes sold for fifty five cents and Jackson s for forty two cents per bushel

Our readers will find a brief telegraphic despatch from the President on the first page this morning

Edward Leavitt will sell at [illegible] lot of stoves, furniture and carpets to morrow morning at ten o clock

We understand that Mr [illegible] is going to move away from this city and settle in Albany N Y

The past few cold days have frozen up the swamps and now the lumbermen are anxiously waiting for snow

The village school [illegible] has been closed, owing to the scarlet fever which has been raging in that place

Mr Moody s class of [illegible] for instruction in vocal [illegible] will meet at [illegible] room [illegible] o clock this afternoon

Remember the entertainment by the Bangor Rifle [illegible] [illegible] of the Hammond street church this evening

A fine programme has been arranged for the Sol[illegible] at the close of the Handel rehearsal this evening

The ladies are all down on the telephone They don t like to have a fellow whispering in their ear [illegible] miles away

We would call the attention of the public to W [illegible] Brown [illegible] advertisement in re[illegible] to [illegible]

At half six o clock Saturday morning the mercury stood 8 above 0 [illegible] same time Monday morning it [illegible] above 0

Col Charles Mattock of Portland was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court at Washington Monday

The Women's Christian Temperance Union hold their usual weekly prayer meeting [illegible] o clock this afternoon in the Lap[illegible] chapel

Yesterday morning [illegible] stream was frozen over and the [illegible] broke the ice up

[illegible] physicians think that they will be able to save [illegible] who was injured at the [illegible] depot last Wednesday evening

At a turkey shoot a few miles out of the city yesterday, C J Parker won five John Neal five, F M Herses three, George Norwood two

The city clocks seem to be running well Yesterday the one on Hammond street struck 12 times at [illegible] o clock [illegible] at twelve and [illegible] until one o clock last evening

J C Mitchell, Esq will sell his trotting stock at auction in front of the Exchange stables this morning at ten o clock Edward Leavitt will act as auctioneer

Penobscot County [illegible] hold its [illegible] at Corinth [illegible] the Woodbine [illegible] next Tuesday Half fare over the Railroad [illegible] County Deputy J W Starbird is organizing [illegible]

During the month of November the letter carriers delivered [illegible] letters [illegible] cards and [illegible] newspapers They collected during the same month 29 107 letters 7 274 postal cards and 170[illegible] newspapers

Since the Holly water has been introduced into the Court House they are making several improvements such as putting in wash stands and renovating some of the rooms In the spring they will have hose on the outside and will be able to keep the lawn looking fresh and green

We learn that the Women's Temperance Union have given a special invitation to each of the pastors of our Christian [illegible] to make temperance the subject of next Sunday's discourse From the well known interest of the greater number of our clergy [illegible] this reform the request will probably be very generally complied with

Yesterday afternoon a party of boys were skating up near the old Veazie Railroad track when the ice broke and one of the party a boy by the name of Perkins went through into the water As the water was over his head he would have certainly drowned had not the rest of the party promptly gone to his rescue, and finally succeeded in drawing him out We would advise the boys to keep away from the ice until we have had more cold weather

STILL ANOTHER The Press says One Walter Adams hailing from this State has had the experience of many others from here He went to New York three weeks ago and stopped at the Astor House There he met a friend who had been brought up in the same city with him The two became intimate and Adams was taken by his friend to various gambling houses where he lost about all the money he had with him Adams did not appear in court and the twelve men arrested for fleecing him were discharged

GOOD TEMPLARS We learn from the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Maine, Geo E. Brackett of Belfast, that twelve new lodges of the order have been instituted lately in the State, viz : Ilsley, No 4 of East Deering; Bryant No. 42, Knightville, Citizens, No. 85 Mechanic Falls, Golden Counter, No 105 Bridgton; Crescent, No 106, Dedham, Pioneer, No 108, East Bucksport, Pond, No. 110, North Ellsworth, Evening Star, No 112, West Trenton, Mt, Sabbattus, No. 113 Center Lovell, Gorham, No 124, Gorham; Perham, No 161, Deering, and Dawn of Hope, No. 200, Lagrange.

P. V. T. L. At the semi-annual election of the Penobscot Valley Temperance Legion, held yesterday, the following officers were elected : President, Rev. H. W. Bolton; Vice-Presidents, Isaac Peach (Seminary) and Hiram T. Jones, Secretary, George Allchin (Seminary); Treasurer, F. A. Curtis, Financial Clerk, G. H. Bowen; Chaplain, Rev. James Boyd; Assistant Chaplain, J. C. Lane; Attorney, Harris M. Plaisted, Orator, Rev. Cyrus Hamlin; Reporter, E. F. Duren, Steward, J. P. Pratt; Marshals, John H. Brown, W. H. Moore; Sergeant-at Arms, A. M. Burnham, Bumper H. Burr; Ushers, O. S. Sargent and John McGregor.

Miss Laura M Cooke, a musical teacher of excellent ability, advertises that she will give instruction in vocal music also lessons on the guitar For particulars call at 73 Essex street

Mr W S Bradman of Dover, who for many years resided in Parkman, was seized with a fit of insanity [illegible] Friday last and became so unmanageable that it was deemed necessary to have him removed to the Augusta Asylum for the Insane

A PONDEROUS TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH A striking illustration of the capabilities of the electric telegraph is afforded [illegible] presentation this morning of the text of the President's Message filling over eight solid columns of our space, every word of which was telegraphed from Washington after the delivery of the document to Congress yesterday afternoon — The transmission required the use of two wires between Boston and this city during yesterday afternoon and late into the evening and we are indebted to the admirable arrangement and valued courtesy of Charles L Bliss [illegible] Manager of the Western Union office and the efficient corps of assistants for the promptness and care with which the great mass of words was transmitted to [illegible] It would [illegible] impossible to rush such an immense amount of matter over several wires from Washington to New York thence to Boston and thence to Bangor without seriously con[illegible] [illegible] text but we think there will be comparatively few errors found [illegible] the document as printed by us elsewhere

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL

As Presented by the Boston English Opera Company

A splendid [illegible] greeted the appearance of the Boston English Opera Company at Norombega Hall evening in that most popular combination of melodies Balfe's Bohemian Girl which was presented in excellent style the company [illegible] the frequent [illegible] has been much [illegible] commended [illegible] has fur[illegible] a number of [illegible] popularity The company brought the [illegible] very effective [illegible] pleasing [illegible] delightful [illegible] of the interludes The [illegible] roles were all finely performed and the chorus was made up of excellent [illegible] well trained [illegible] Mr [illegible] as the Gypsy Queen received a warm [illegible] her acting and singing did ample justice to her part. Her admirable rendering of the song Bliss For [illegible] demanded a repetition that was given with equally fine effect. Miss Stone the heroine of the piece [illegible] cordially re[illegible] [illegible] encore [illegible] sparkling [illegible] favorite song [illegible] was very finely rendered and in the duets and concerted pieces with Thaddeus [illegible] Come with the Gipsy Bride and [illegible] concerted pieces Miss Stone [illegible] Mr McDonald as the Count [illegible] actor than [illegible] commanded the hearty applause of the audience He has a clear and powerful voice under excellent [illegible] of the Hon Lowell [illegible] performance — Mr Clark as [illegible] Miss Stone and [illegible] [illegible] was heartily encored Mr Fitch [illegible] of Devil [illegible] [illegible] entertainment [illegible] to the large audience [illegible] We are informed that the [illegible] scenery was due to the [illegible] adapted to the [illegible]

Police Court

In the police court yesterday [illegible] came up on a charge of attempting to [illegible] a false alarm of fire [illegible] [illegible] committed [illegible] for thirty days

[illegible] John Dougherty and [illegible] [illegible] Low Hose Company [illegible] Judge Goodenow [illegible] Dougherty [illegible] to jail for [illegible]

From West Waterville

Our correspondent G writes The Good Templars and Reform Club of this village are preparing for an entertainment of two evenings to occur during the present month The Good Templars have selected their play — The Charcoal Burner and The Little Rebel the Reformers have selected [illegible] of the Wine Cup [illegible] will have a variety show to fill up the remaining time As the best talent of the place is interested in the two organizations a first class entertainment may reasonably be expected

There are yet several cases of diphtheria in this village. It has been almost entirely confined to children since its appearance last March there having been to this writing, but four or five adult cases It has been a noticeable feature of the disease, that after a few days of continuous foggy, rainy weather, it reappears with renewed fatality. For two weeks previous to the storm of last week, there had been no case of the disease in our village, since that storm several cases are reported and one child has died

The friends here of Mr Beecher, especially those who were his warmest supporters during his great law suit with Mr Tilton [illegible] greatly disappointed at the remarks [illegible] sentiments of his Thanksgiving discourse Such sentiments are better [illegible] to more southern latitudes, and [illegible] [illegible] of ever anx[illegible] to forgive some[illegible] no matter who [illegible] even in these "pacification" and "conciliation" [illegible] "humiliation,") it appears ridiculous.

[illegible] officers of Messalonskee [illegible] F. & A. M. were elected at [illegible] meeting, Dec 1st Chas. Rowe, [illegible] Geo W Goulding, S W., [illegible] J. W., [illegible] Geo T. Benson, Secy, Frank [illegible] S D, Chas W Henry, J. D

[illegible] Tooth Ache Drops cure in [illegible] june 11—1y.

Adamson's Botanic Balsam will not make new lungs, but will prevent the disease from spreading throughout the whole substance of the lungs, thereby facilitating recovery. Price 35 cts. Sample free.

THE AMOUNT OF TESTIMONY in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup as a sure cure for Consumption far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine See Dr Schenck's Almanac, which can be had of any Druggist, free of charge containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many as these evidences will show, but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills By the timely use of these medicines according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption can be cured [illegible] [illegible] all depends on the judicious [illegible] Schenck's Mandrake [illegible] an agreeable and safe cure for [illegible] biliousness, and sallow complexion [illegible] There is no better remedy for a [illegible] stomach and all the evils result[illegible] from Dr Schenck is professionally at his principal office corner Sixth and Arch streets Philadelphia every Monday [illegible] letters [illegible] should be addressed Schenck's Medicine [illegible] by all Druggist

IT HAS STOOD THE TEST

[illegible] wonderful success of SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE [illegible] if you are not perfectly satisfied, [illegible] and we will refund the price [illegible] Coughs Hoarseness, Asthma Whooping [illegible] [illegible] Lung or Throat trouble [illegible] [illegible] $1.00 per bottle If your Lungs [illegible] Chest or Back lame use SHILOH'S PORUS PLASTER price 25 cents [illegible]

HACKMETACK [illegible] fragrant per[illegible] [illegible] eod&wly

THE [illegible] ECONOMY is not [illegible] in buying the lowest price articles [illegible] [illegible] tation grown spice imported by Messrs [illegible] Jackson & Co of London and New York [illegible] just received [illegible] [illegible] invite the attention of [illegible] consumers to them The [illegible] only absolutely [illegible] ever imported into the [illegible] [illegible] highly of unusual merit

CHAS [illegible] nov28 eod [illegible] Kenduskeag Bridge

Marine Journal.

PORT OF BANGOR,

SUNDAY Dec [illegible]

ARRIVED

[illegible]

CLEARED

[illegible]

MONDAY Dec 3

CLEARED

[illegible]

DOMESTIC PORTS

[illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS

[illegible]

BUZZELL & SHAW

Are now prepared to show you the largest and best stock of

BOOTS & SHOES & OVERSHOES,

to be found in this city and at the very LOWEST [illegible] PRICES.

Our lines of Ladies and Misses BUTTON AND SIDE LACE [illegible] every kind

From a Very Light French Kid Dress to a Heavy English Walking Boot.

[illegible]

BRISTOL BOOTS,

OF NEW YORK.

[illegible] the [illegible] acknowledged to be the BEST MOST COMFORTABLE, and HANDSOMEST boots in the market.

[illegible] of WARM BOOTS and SLIPPERS for Men, Women and Children. Also the best [illegible] Embroidered [illegible]

Gloves and Mittens,

[illegible] SILK HANDKERCHIEFS [illegible] the neck or pocket [illegible]

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!

FUR TRIMMING!

[illegible]

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, &c

BUZZELL & SHAW,

20 MAIN STREET.

Bangor No [illegible]

Great Sale

—OF—

LADIES, MISSES & CHILDREN S

UNDERVESTS AND PANTS

—AT THE—

Boston Button Store.

GOODS MARKED DOWN TO CLOSE.

Also some Extra Bargains in Worsted Jackets for Ladies & Misses ---prices ranging from 50 cents to $1.50.

Corsets, Gloves, Nubias, Hosiery, & Fancy Goods of all kinds at extra low prices,

—AT THE—

Old Boston Button Store.

J. P. TUCKER.

[illegible] Nov 22 1877

HEADQUARTERS for GOLD

[illegible]

DANIEL WHITE

[illegible] No [illegible] Kenduskeag Bridge

THANKSGIVING GOODS.

[illegible] from [illegible] New York [illegible]

[illegible]

THOMPSON & KELLOGG

[illegible] Central Street

The Finest Assortment

[illegible]

NEW YORK

Club and Strap

SKATES

To be [illegible]

RICE & SKINNER,

[illegible]

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Paints, Oils, Windows, &c., &c.

IN MIND

THAT

M. MEHESEY,

50 Main St.,

IS

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

FURS!

Fur Sacques, Fur Muffs, Fur Collars, Fur Caps, Fur Gloves, Fur Capes, Fur Robes, Fur Boots, Fur Coats, Fur Boas, Fur Trimmings.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING!

New Fur Bought and Sold!

nov23 d&w [illegible]

RAMSDELL & NEAL

Gunsmiths,

Corner of Kenduskeag Bridge and Harlow street, Bangor

have a good line of SPORTING GOODS on hand Double and Single Guns Breech loading Guns Breech-loading Rifles, Tools for loading Shells, Powder, Shot, Caps, Wads Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Shell Bags, Game Bags, Etc. Traps Fishing Tackle, Dog Collars, Snow Shoes Moccasins, Pocket Cutlery, Pocket Compasses, Skates and Sleds, Revolvers and Cartridges at a low price Keys fitted Highest prices paid for Fur Skins nov13 d&w [illegible]

A. F. CHASE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

[illegible] MAIN STREET.

BEFORE INVESTING

much money in the Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating business, call and see THOS HANDY [illegible] Opp City Hall, Columbia St. nov13 1m

FURNITURE

FURNITURE.

THE PLACE TO GET

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

Furniture of all Kinds

—IS AT—

G. W. MERRILL & CO.'S,

At their New Ware Rooms

Pickering Block, Main St.

[illegible] 1tw

Flour for Winter.

[illegible] Look at our flour [illegible] before you buy elsewhere [illegible]

PORTER NEALEY,

[illegible] and 6 West Market Square Bangor

oct 3 d&w

PEAVEY AXES.

C A PEAVEY [illegible] J. H. PEAVEY

[illegible] large stock of the [illegible]

PEAVEY HAND-MADE AXES.

now on hand made of the best Jessop Steel Norway Iron and [illegible]

EVERY ONE WARRANTED

[illegible] Also [illegible] Axes upset and [illegible] new steeled and ground at reduced prices

Bangor Edge Tool Co.,

cor French and Washington Sts Bangor

oct 8

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

CONNERS BROTHERS

No. 11 Main Street,

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

which is thoroughly stocked with a large and choice [illegible] of fresh new goods of every pattern, and style made in the best factories in New England We devote our whole attention to

BOOTS AND SHOES AND RUBBERS,

and to no other goods, as we know that we can [illegible]

We give special attention to fitting Misses and Children [illegible]

We shall sell at prices suited to the stringency of the times, and invite all our friends to call and examine our stock.

CONNERS BROTHERS,

[illegible] Main St., West Side.

[illegible]

Watches, Chains & Jewelry.

A very fine Assortment of Ladies and Gents' Watches, American and Swiss, in Gold and Silver Cases. Also Chains and Jewelry in great variety for sale at lowest prices, at

[illegible] HIGH'S BOOKSTORE, 1 Smith Block.

[illegible]

PATENT PROCESS

Sleigh and Sled Shoe STEEL HARD and TOUGH—the best [illegible] made.

Skates, Sleds, &c. &c.

HAYNES, PILLSBURY & CO

132 & 136 Exchange St.,

BANGOR

LOOK IN AND ENQUIRE THE PRICE

—OF—

FLOUR.

[illegible] every day at

MAYO & APPLETON'S,

[illegible] 20 CENTRAL ST.

Furnace for Sale.

[illegible] Inquire of [illegible] HOLDEN [illegible]

Before Purchasing

[illegible] SLEIGH or PUNG call at the

B. N THOMS CARRIAGE SHOP,

[illegible] Harlow Street,

[illegible]

B N THOMS

CRACKERS.

[illegible]

OUR BOSTON BUTTERS & SODAS,

[illegible]

OUR OYSTER CRACKERS

[illegible]

BOSTON BAKERY

[illegible]

JACQUES & CHURCH,

oct7 [illegible]

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

O. M. BROWN

Has just received a large stock of NEW GOODS at [illegible]

LOOK AT THE PRICES

[illegible] All Wool Filling Dress Goods at [illegible]

[illegible]

O. M. BROWN

No 15 West Market Square

Maverick National Bank,

Cor Water and Congress Streets BOSTON MASS

[illegible]

CAPITAL	$400,000
SURPLUS,	$200,000

DIRECTORS

[illegible]

FIRE KINDLERS NO. 1.

Having made arrangements [illegible] [illegible] G I ROBINSON [illegible] oct16

HORSES CLIPPED

[illegible] best manner at short notice [illegible]

C. W. CROCKETT,

[illegible]

Price only $2 00

nov7 1w

BOOK-BINDING

Executed with neatness and dispatch at lowest possible prices

Books bound to MATCH FORMER VOLUMES [illegible] ACCOUNT BOOKS made to order of best materials warranted to give satisfaction in every respect at reduced prices, by [illegible]

D. BUGBEE & CO.

aug6 d&w6m

AT

ONEHUNDREDANDTHIRTY

Exchange Street,

YOU WILL FIND

The Best Cooking Range (Highland) The Best Parlor Stove, (Highland) The Best Furnace, (Kohler [illegible]) The Best Wringer, (Eureka) The Best Tin Ware.

ALSO

Water & Steam Pipe and Fittings,

PLUMBING.

[illegible] and sheet iron work and jobbing of all sorts promptly attended to. [illegible]

W. H. PRITCHARD.

WE INVITE

You to examine the largest stock and greatest variety of first class THANKSGIVING GOODS to be found in Bangor, at prices as low as the lowest. Seeing is believing Call and see at

NORTON & FARRINGTON,

nov24 139 Exchange Street

Auction Sales.

EDWARD LEAVITT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & AUCTIONEER

No 12 Central St

sept3

Furniture, Carpets & Stoves

AT AUCTION

[illegible]

EDWARD LEAVITT [illegible]

TROTTING STOCK

AT AUCTION

On TUESDAY, December 4th,

[illegible] in front of the EXCHANGE [illegible]

[illegible] LITTLE RANGER [illegible]

[illegible]

BANKRUPT STOCK

DRY GOODS

AT AUCTION

[illegible]

EDWARD LEAVITT [illegible]

REAL ESTATE at AUCTION.

[illegible]

MANSION HOUSE PROPERTY,

[illegible]

SATURDAY Dec 15th, 1877,

[illegible]

E. B. PATTEN,

Commission Merchant and Auctioneer

No 10 West Market Square

(Next West [illegible])

[illegible]

J. B. FOSTER,

AUCTIONEER,

—AND—

Commission Merchant

No 8 Foster & Bragg s Block

[illegible] SQUARE

PEARL & WEBB,

Real Estate Brokers, Auctioneers AND GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

[illegible]

R. S. PRESCOTT,

Real Estate Broker, Commission Merchant AUCTIONEER & GENERAL APPRAISER

No. 14 Central Street

STOP!

[illegible]

SLEIGHS & PUNGS

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

A CHAPTER

—ON—

Furniture Repairing.

[illegible]

HENRY S. BROWN

aug20 eod

HENRY McLAUGHLIN,

AGENT FOR

Ingersoll Steam Drill Company

AND

Laflin & Rand Powder Co.

Friction Batteries Loading and Connecting Wires Primers and Exploders [illegible] Rendrock, and Dualin [illegible] Taped Double Taped and Gutta [illegible] Fuse constantly on hand

Front, May and Pleasant Streets,

BANGOR MAINE

aug23

APPLES.

You can find a choice lot of New York Apples at

28 Central Street.

FRED T. HALL & CO.

nov21

OILS.

Ex. W. Lard, Sperm, Whale, Pure Cod and W. V. Lub. Oils,

At Lowest Prices.

Frank M. Rowe,

131 EXCHANGE STREET.

FIRST SORT POTASH

For sale low by

F. M. ROWE.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THEORIES ABOUT MARS.

The land regions of Mars can be distinguished from the seas by their ruddy color the seas being greenish. But here, perhaps, you will be disposed to ask how astronomers can be sure that the greenish regions are seas, the ruddy regions land, the white spots either snow or cloud. Might not materials altogether unlike any we are acquainted with exist from that remote planet? The spectroscope answers this question in the clearest way. You know that astronomers have learned that the vapor of water exists in the atmosphere of Venus. The same method has been applied, even more satisfactorily, to the planet of war, and it has been found that he also has his atmosphere at times laden with moisture. This being so, it is clear we have not to do with a planet made of materials utterly unlike those forming our earth. To suppose so, when we find that the air of Mars, formed like our own, (for if it contained other gases the spectroscope would tell us,) contains often large quantities of the vapor of water, would be as absurd as to believe in the green-cheese theory of the moon, or in another equally preposterous, advanced lately by an English artist—Mr J. Brett—to the effect that the atmosphere of Venus is formed of glass. There is another theory about Mars, certainly not so absurd as either of these just named, but scarcely supported by evidence at present—the idea, namely, advanced by a French astronomer, that the ruddy color of the lands and seas of Mars is due to red trees and a generally scarlet vegetation. Your poet Holmes refers to this in those lines of his, "Starclouds and Wind-clouds," (to my mind, among the most charming of his many charming poems:)

"The snows that glittered on the disk of Mars
Have melted, and the planet's fiery orb
Rolls in the crimson Summer of its year."

It is quite possible, of course, that such colors as are often seen in American woods in the Autumn time may prevail in the forests and vegetation of Mars during the fulness of the Martian Summer. The fact that during this season that the planet looks redder than usual in some degree corresponds with this theory. But it is much better explained, to my mind, by the greater clearness of the Martian air in the Summer time. That would enable us to see the color of the soil better. If our earth were looked at from Venus during Winter time, the snows covering large parts of her surface, and the clouds and mists common in the Winter months, would hide the tints of the surface, whereas these would be very distinct in clear Summer weather. I form my own conclusion about Mars is that his present condition is very desolate. I look on the ruddiness of tint to which I have referred as one of the signs that the planet of war has long since passed its prime. There are lands and seas in Mars, the vapor of water is present in his air, clouds form, rains and snows fall upon his surface, and doubtless brooks and rivers irrigate his soil, and carry down the moisture collected on his wide continents to the seas whence the clouds had originally been formed. But I do not think there is much vegetation on Mars, or that many living creatures of the higher types of Martian life as it once existed still remain. All that is known about the planet tends to show that the time when it attained that stage of planetary existence through which our earth is now passing must be set millions of years, perhaps hundreds of millions of years ago. He has not yet, indeed, reached that airless and waterless condition, that extremity of internal cold, or, in fact, that utter unfitness to support any kind of life, which would seem to prevail in the moon.—*St. Nicholas.*

Everything great is not always good, but all good things are great.

THEY HAVE COME.

We refer to those elegant Flower Pots, consisting a part of Logs, English Hanging Pots, Metallic, Rustic Standing and Hanging Pots, &c., too numerous to mention. Also Ornamented Tables, different sizes, also potting earth of first quality free with each pot purchased.

Those goods will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please you.

GEO. B. ROBINSON, Norombega Market.

oct5

HENRY McLAUGHLIN,

AGENT FOR

Ingersoll Steam Drill Company

AND

Laflin & Rand Powder Co.

Fracture Batteries, Leading and Connecting Wires, Primers and Exploders of all kinds, Powder, Rendrock, and Dualin, Cotton, Single Tape, Double Taped and Gutta Percha Fuse, constantly on hand.

Front, May and Pleasant Streets,

BANGOR, MAINE

APPLES.

You can find a choice lot of New York Apples at

28 Central Street.

FRED T. HALL & CO.

BEFORE INVESTING

much money in the Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating business, call and see THOS. HANOVER, Opp. City Hall, Columbia St.

nov13 1m

OILS.

Ex. W. Lard, Sperm, Whale, Pure Cod and W. V. Lub. Oils,

At Lowest Prices.

Frank M. Rowe,

181 *EXCHANGE STREET.*

FIRST SORT POTASH

For sale low by

F. M. ROWE.

mar25

M. SCHWARTZ,

143 Exchange St.,

SAW MANUFACTURER AND MACHINIST,

is prepared to supply all in want of the very best warranted Saws, Machinery, Belting, Emory Wheels, &c., at the lowest prices.

The only Saw Manufacturer in the State that can repair Saws at short notice and in the most thorough manner. July27

Watches, Chains & Jewelry.

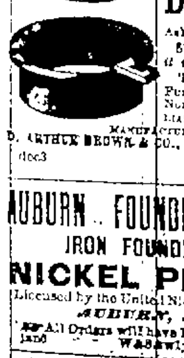
A very fine assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Watches, American and Swiss, in Gold and Silver Cases. Also Chains and Jewelry in great variety for sale at lowest prices, at

CHAS. HIGHT'S BOOKSTORE,

nov2 5 Smith Block

THE STANDARD BROILER.

PATENTED APRIL 10, 1877.



The simplest and best article for Cooking Beefsteak ever invented.

Can be used over either a Coal or Wood fire.

Cooks Steak so quickly that all the juices and flavor are retained.

Does not get cakes or coal on the meat. Does not let smoke and gas out of the stove. Does not put out the fire.

Ask your Dealer for the STANDARD BROILER, it is just what you want.

The Trade supplied by Fuller, Dana & Fitz, 110 North St., Boston, and Williams & Co., Nashua, N. H.

MANUFACTURED BY D. ARTHUR BROWN & CO., Fisherville, N. H.

dec3 eod&w3m49

AUBURN FOUNDRY COMPANY,

IRON FOUNDERS AND

NICKEL PLATERS,

Licensed by the United Nickel Co., of New York,

AUBURN, MAINE.

All Orders will have Prompt Attention.

1ano W&6wly

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Boarders Wanted.

A gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen can find desirable rooms and board at No. 125 French st., cor. Somerset.

nov11

DOWN WE GO,

AND HAVE FOUND BOTTOM.

We shall now do

STEAM, GAS & WATER FITTING,

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

We also keep on hand a large Stock of GAS FIXTURES AND FITTINGS of every description, which we shall sell at a very low price. Give us a call.

No. 7 State St., Bangor, Me.

DOLE, PEAKS & CO.

Bangor, June 13, 1877.

For Sale.

One Set Double Sleds, nearly new.
One Set Single Sleds, with express top.
One Set Single Sleds.
One Winter Peddle Cart for 2 horses.
One Winter Peddle Cart for one horse.

by H. J. STEVENS, 104 Hammond Street

nov15

FURNITURE FURNITURE.

THE PLACE TO GET

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

Furniture of all Kinds

—IS AT—

G. W. MERRILL & CO.'S,

At their New Ware Rooms,

Pickering Block, Main St.

aug7 d&w

Flour for Winter.

Now is your time to buy your flour for winter. We are selling from $5.50 to $9.00 per barrel. Look at our flour before you buy elsewhere.

PORTER NEALEY,

25 and 26 West Market Square, Bangor.

oct23 d&w

PEAVEY AXES.

C. A. PEAVEY. J. H. PEAVEY.

A large lot of best

PEAVEY HAND-MADE AXES,

now on hand, made of the best Jessop Steel and Norway Iron and

EVERY ONE WARRANTED

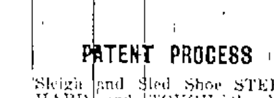
and at Low Prices. Also Old Axes upset and new steeled and ground at reduced prices.

Bangor Edge Tool Co.,

cor. French and Washington Sts., Bangor.

oct15

HEADQUARTERS for GOLD



Just received. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Gold Jewelry made to order. Engraving a specialty.

DANIEL WHITE,

nov14 No. 2 Kenduskeag Bridge.

PATENT PROCESS

Sleigh and Sled Shoe STEEL. HARD and TOUGH—the best made.

Skates, Sleds, &c. &c.

HAYNES, PILLSBURY & CO.,

132 & 136 Exchange St.,

BANGOR.

A CHAPTER

—ON—

Furniture Repairing.

Sec. 1. It can be done.
Sec. 2. It needs to be done.
Sec. 3. It pays to do it.
Sec. 4. It is a trade which it takes years to learn.

CONCLUSION. If you want health, comfort, peace of mind and quiet slumber, have your Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, &c., newly upholstered by

HENRY S. BROWN.

apr20 eod

FILES—FILES.

NOW IS THE TIME

to sharpen up and get ready for business. I have on hand

1000 Dozen Files

and am finishing off 150 Dozen per week, which I am selling at

The Lowest Prices,

and will warrant them equal to any imported. Call and see them.

Old Files Re-Cut, as usual.

JOB COLLETT, - - - Exchange St.

jan1

Eaton Family School for Boys,

AT NORRIDGEWOCK, MAINE,

(Established 1856),

Offers unequalled advantages for educating boys for business.

For information, address H. F. EATON, Principal.

aug26

Hardwood Butter Tubs.

Two Hundred nice Butter Tubs, all sizes and low price.

GEO. B. ROBINSON, Norombega Market.

oct8

A New and Useful Idea.

Grocers have always suffered the want of a suitable measure for VINEGAR. Call at Robinson's in Norombega and get a set of sealed stone-lip measures. Throw away your rusty tin and be happy.

oct8

ROBINSON'S

Improved Butter Jar, Best thing yet discovered. To see is to be convinced of its merit. Call and see it even if you don't wish to purchase.

GEO. B. ROBINSON, Norombega Market.

oct8

1877 Washing Soap.

TRY IT. 'TIS GOOD.

G. B. ROBINSON, Norombega Market.

oct15

STONE WARE

of all kinds wholesale or retail at Manufacturers' bottom rates.

GEO. B. ROBINSON, Norombega Market.

oct8

PIANOS A SPECIALTY.

oct23 3m

PLUMBING, STEAM FITTING,

AND

WATER PIPING.

Also manufacturers of GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE and GUTTERS.

A large supply of PLUMBING, STEAM and WATER FITTINGS constantly on hand.

All of our Work warranted—both Workmanship and Materials—to be first class in every respect.

A. LEIGHTON & CO.,

Exchange, Cor. of York St.

apr18 eod

JUST OVER WAY, LADIES.

The finest Beavers for Cloaks in the City.

An Elegant Black Silk Dress for $25, no shoddy stuff.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

$17 BLANKETS FOR $10.

20 pieces yard wide Shaker Flannels very Cheap. Gilbert's Flannels. Nubias, Jackets, Leggings and Scarfs.

Readfield Cassimeres.

AT 32 MAIN STREET.

JOSEPH F. SNOW.

Bangor, Nov. 23, 1877. 1m

GETCHELL, LEIGHTON & CO.,

PLUMBERS,

29 CENTRAL STREET.

July 12

IT IS NOT YOUR EARNINGS,

But your Savings, that make you rich. If you would save a penny, and at the same time get anything you want in the MEAT, GAME and VEGETABLE line, of the best quality, call at

"THE PEOPLE'S MARKET,"

8 Harlow Street,

nov14 Where everything is new and fresh, and sold as cheap as the cheapest

DeWITT HOUSE, Lewiston, Me.

The Proprietors, formerly of the Franklin House, Bangor, having leased this commodious Hotel for a term of years, are now prepared to entertain their old friends and the traveling public generally. The Hotel is pleasantly situated on the Corner of Pine and Park Streets, nearly opposite City Hall, Bangor, and Post Office, overlooking the Park and forming one of the most beautiful locations in the State. It is also convenient to the principal places of business. It has all the modern conveniences of Steam Bath Rooms, Sample Rooms, Billiard Hall. Also a first class Livery stable. Carriages are always in waiting to take guests to and from the trains.

ROYAL QUIMBY, EBEN MURCH, } Proprietors.

nov17

GLOBE HOTEL.

This Hotel was built last season, on the site of the Harriman House, furnished new throughout with modern improvements, Sample Rooms on first floor, Bath Room, Water Closets, Billiard Room, Fiegel's Annunciator, etc. Good Livery and Transient Stables. Free Coaches to and from the House.

TERMS, $2.00 PER DAY.

J. E. HARRIMAN, Proprietor.

Bangor, July 31, 1877

RECENT RECEIPTS

At J. Waterman's Boss Clothing House.

Overcoats and Ulsters for Boys, age 5 to 15.
Overcoats and Ulsters for young Men, age 15 to 23.
Overcoats and Ulsters for the smallest or the largest Man.
Seventy-two different styles in Overcoats and Ulsters, ranging in prices from $2.50 to $15.00, acknowledged by all the best styles and makes in the State and equal to custom made.
On Reefing Jackets we beat the world, from $2.75 up.
We have a very extensive line of Boy's Suits, all grades.
In Men's Fall and Winter Suits Worsted Coats and Vest, we can show the best line in the market.

Remember that I guarantee to sell equal quality and better made goods at 15 to 20 per cent. less than any other house in the State. Call and be convinced at

J. WATERMAN'S,

77 Exchange Street, Bangor.

[SIGN OF THE DRESSED MAN.] 1d&w3m nov1

BUZZELL & SHAW

Are now prepared to show you the largest and best stock of

BOOTS & SHOES & OVERSHOES,

to be found in this city, and at the very LOWEST PRICES.

Our lines in Ladies' and Misses' BUTTON AND SIDE LACE include every kind

From a Very Light French Kid Dress to a Heavy English Walking Boot.

We are the Agents for the celebrated

BRISTOL BOOTS

OF NEW YORK.

These Goods are made on the McCOMBER PATENT LAST, and are acknowledged to be the BEST, MOST COMFORTABLE, and HANDSOMEST Boots in the market.

We have a splendid variety of WARM BOOTS and SLIPPERS for Men, Women and Children. Also, the best assortment of MEN'S SLIPPERS, in Goat, Embroidered Broadcloth and Velvet.

Gloves and Mittens,

lined and unlined, with or without Fur Wrists. New and desirable styles of SILK KERCHIEFS for the neck or pocket, cheap.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! FURS!!!

FUR TRIMMING!

Don't buy until you have examined our stock.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, &c.

BUZZELL & SHAW,

20 MAIN STREET.

Bangor, Nov. 23, 1877.

Great Sale

—OF—

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S

UNDERVESTS AND PANTS

—AT THE—

Boston Button Store.

GOODS MARKED DOWN TO CLOSE.

Also some Extra Bargains in Worsted Jackets for Ladies & Misses —prices ranging from 50 cents to $1.50.

Corsets, Gloves, Nubias, Hosiery, & Fancy Goods of all kinds at extra low prices,

—AT THE—

Old Boston Button Store.

J. P. TUCKER.

Bangor, Nov. 22, 1877. d&w 2w

A. F. CHASE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

NO. 6, MAIN STREET.

LOOK IN AND ENQUIRE THE PRICE

—OF—

FLOUR.

We are selling it very low at

MAYO & APPLETON'S,

oct3 *20 CENTRAL ST.*

THANKSGIVING GOODS.

To commence with we have some of the best Cider in this town, made from selected fruit, Cider Apple Sauce, New York Apples, New Figs, Nuts, Malaga Grapes, Citron, French Prunes, Raisins of all kinds, Evaporated Peaches, Olives, Lemons, Salad Oil, Boston Celery, Dutch, Stilton, Neufchatel and Cream Cheese; Canned Goods of every description, English and American Pickles, and Preserves, and everything else you will want for the occasion

THOMPSON & KELLOGG.

22 and 24 Central Street.

nov21

Notice.

The undersigned give notice that they will apply to the next Legislature for a charter establishing a ferry across the Penobscot river above the dam and between the dam and the town of Veazie.

J. T. HODKINS, and 10 others.

Bangor, Nov. 26, 1877.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned will ask of the Legislature to assemble in January next, an act of incorporation for the erection of a dam and improvements upon Houston Brook and Crystal Stream, in Aroostook County, Maine, and to purchase works already erected by individuals, said brook and stream being tributaries of Fish stream which empties into the Mattawamkeag river. They will ask a reasonable toll upon all logs and lumber passing through said works.

ESTATE OF S. F. HERSEY.
STETSON & CO.

Bangor, Nov. 29, 1877. eTh3w

HORSES WINTERED.

for $2 per week, on hay and grain. Good Box Stalls and Paddocks. Horses kept by the month or year. A first class Pasture only three minutes drive from town. Parties can inspect their stock at any time.

GEO. K. JEWETT, Hampden Road.

dec1 eod2w

Chorus, Anthem and Glee Books.

Musical Societies this Winter will use

The Gem Gleaner. By J. H. CHADWICK, is especially for Choirs, having rather more than one good Anthem or Motet for each Sunday of the year. Just published. Music by Dr. Munger, J. H. Chadwick and other favorite composers. A good book for the easy practice of Societies. $1, or $9 per doz.

Emerson's Chorus Book. By L. O. EMERSON, has an admirable collection of Sacred Choruses, and an equally large number of Secular Choruses and Glees. All of the best quality. A first class Society book. $1.25, or $12 doz.

Perkins' Glee & Chorus Book. By H. S. PERKINS, has 90 Glees and 5 Sacred Choruses, all of the best, and many unusually attractive. A first class Society book. $1.25 or $12 per doz.

Chorus Choir. By E. TOURJEE, has 75 fine Anthems and Choruses, and 95 Chants, Te Deums, &c. First class Chorus Choir book. $15 per doz.

The American Glee Book. By W. O. PERKINS, is a true Glee Book, with the best and most entertaining compositions from beginning to end. $1.50; or $13.50 per doz.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON.

C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, New York. J. E. Ditson & Co., Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

nov17 S&W&w

Real Estate.

For Rent.

Store No. 33 Hatch Block, Main St. FRED A. HATCH

nov27

For Rent.

A small tenement. Six dollars a month. Enquire at 33 Pine Street.

nov25

For Rent.

HOUSES on favorable terms. GEO. A. THATCHER

nov24 1f

For Rent.

A good and convenient tenement supplied with gas and Holly water, No. 11 Garland st. Also, No. 48 Washington Street, with Stable. The above premises to be rented very low. Inquire of M. LINCOLN, 41 Exchange st.

nov22

Houses for Rent.

Two very desirable Houses in good order, with Holly water, one on Essex St., other on Elm St., with good stable attached, for rent on reasonable terms by GEO. W. LADD, Phenix Block.

nov20 4w

For Rent.

Two tenements in good repair on Pine st. Apply to MRS. SUSAN J. LEIGHTON, 95 Pine street.

nov19

For Rent.

Northerly tenement in house No. 12 Essex Street. This tenement is very desirable, centrally located, and is now being thoroughly repaired, painted and papered. Holly water. New stable attached. Will be ready for occupancy Dec. 1st.

Apply to SCOTT DUNBAR, 47 State Street, or J. P. ROBINSON, No. 2 Birch Street

nov19

For Rent.

Tenement No. 45 Fourth Street. Inquire of J. R. HOLT, at Merchants' Nat'l Bank.

oct16

For Rent.

House on Birch Street. Enquire of E. H. & H. ROLLINS

oct23 1f

TO LET.

The First story of the corner store in Harlow's Block, fronting P. M. Square and Kenduskeag Bridge, one of the most central and best lighted locations, recently renovated, will be let entire for Hall, or partitioned for offices or shops. Apply to F. C. HARLOW, or RAMSDELL & NEAL.

oct15

For Rent.

House corner High and Clinton Sts. Inquire of S. A. FELLOWS

oct11

For Sale or Rent.

Brick House 107 Court Street. Eleven good rooms newly papered and painted, with Stable, and Garden which fronts the street and is a good building lot.

If not sold soon will be rented. Apply to JOHN PAYNE.

apr19 3m

A $3000 INVESTMENT

IN MILLS & FARM.

Two hours ride from the city which will insure $600 permanent net income per annum, is now open at CHAMBERLAIN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, Hammond Street, where enquiry will be answered.

may22 d&wtf

NEW HELIOTYPES

RECEIVED BY

D. BUGBEE & CO.

nov29

The Finest Assortment

OF LADIES' AND GENTS'

NEW YORK

Club and Strap

SKATES

to be found in the city

RICE & SKINNER,

Successors to H. H. FOGG,

Jobbers and Retailers,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Paints, Oils, Windows, &c., &c.

nov27 d&w

IN MIND

THAT

M. MEHESEY,

50 Main St.,

IS

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

FURS!

Fur Sacques,
Fur Muffs,
Fur Collars,
Fur Caps,
Fur Gloves,
Fur Capes,
Fur Robes,
Fur Boots,
Fur Coats,
Fur Boas,
Fur Trimmings.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING!

Raw Fur Bought and Sold!

nov23 d&w 3m47

RAMSDELL & NEAL

Gunsmiths,

Corner of Kenduskeag Bridge and Harlow street, Bangor,

have a good line of SPORTING GOODS on hand. Double and Single Guns, Breech loading Guns, Breech loading Rifles, Tools for loading Shells, Powder, Shot, Caps, Wads, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Shell Bags, Game Bags, Steel Traps, Fishing Tackle, Dog Collars, Snow Shoes, Moccasins, Pocket Cutlery, Pocket Compasses, Skates and Sleds. Revolvers and Cartridges at a low price. Keys fitted. Highest prices paid for Fur Skins.

nov13 d&w 3m

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

CONNERS BROTHERS

—AT—

No. 11 Main Street,

HAVE OPENED A

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

which is thoroughly stocked with a large and complete line of fresh new goods of every pattern and style, made in the best factories in New England. We devote our whole attention to

BOOTS AND SHOES AND RUBBERS,

and to no other goods, and we know that we can meet every taste and fancy of ladies and gentlemen.

We give special attention to fitting Misses and Children.

We shall sell at prices suited to the stringency of the times, and invite all our friends to call and examine our stock.

CONNERS BROTHERS,

No. 11 Main St., West Side.

EDWARD CONNERS. JOHN CONNERS.

aug31

Furnace for Sale.

A No. 3 Walker Furnace, as good as new, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of H. A. HOLDEN, Custom House.

sept13

Before Purchasing

A nice SLEIGH or PUNG, call and see those nice Sleighs at

B. N. THOMS' CARRIAGE SHOP,

Harlow Street,

who will give you prices that will ensure a sale. Also a few Second Hand Sleighs and Pungs cheap for cash.

B. N. THOMS.

nov20 tf

CRACKERS.

Having completed arrangements we are now prepared to furnish Crackers of our own manufacture by the pound or barrel, equal in quality to any in New England. Call and examine the lightest Cracker made in the State of Maine.

OUR BOSTON BUTTERS & SODAS,

equal to the best, at 12 cents a pound, retail.

OUR OYSTER CRACKERS

are pronounced equal to the very best. Get them fresh at the

BOSTON BAKERY.

Patronize home industry, and keep your young men from "going West."

WEDDING CAKE baked and ornamented in first class style at the BOSTON BAKERY.

JACQUES & CHURCH,

nov Proprietors

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

O. M. BROWN

Has just opened a large stock of NEW GOODS at prices that customers will be sure to buy.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

One case All Wool Filling Dress Goods, at 15 cts, worth 25
One case All Wool Filling Basket Cloth, all colors, at 25 cts, worth 37
800 yards Dark Prints, at 5 cts, worth 8
Good yard wide Brown Cottons, 6 cts, worth 7
One case White Marseilles Quilts, splendid pattern, at $1.25, worth $2.00
A large lot of American Quilts, at 85 cts, worth $1.25, also for $1.25, worth 1.50
Remnants of Flannels at 17 cts, worth 25
Remnants of Cotton Flannels, 10 cts, worth 15
Remnants Brown Cotton, 5 cts
Remnants Bleached Cotton, 8 cts, worth 10
Remnants Bleached Cottons, 10 cts, worth 12
All Linen Damask for 25, 30, 35, to 50 cts per yard—cheaper than ever seen in Bangor
Remember, I am selling a Pure German Turkey Red Damask for 75 cts per yard
A full line of Checked and Twilled Flannels at extremely low prices.
A large line of Woolens for Men's and Boys' wear, from 50 cts to $1.25
Tickings from 12½ cts up.
In small Wares, all customers say no one is selling as low.
Best Machine Thread for 5 cts
Handkerchiefs, two for five cts, also at 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 up to $1.25 each
One case of Corsets for 55 cts, well worth 85
A nice Silk Tie for 25 cts
Gents' Shirts and Drawers, 25, 35, 50 cts
One case Ladies' Under Vests at 50 cts, just are cheap at 75
Children's Underwear from 25 cts to 50, all sizes
A large Line of Ladies' Woolen Hose for 25 cts, worth 42
Children's and Misses' Hose from 12½ cts to 25, that are cheap
Towels, one yard long and one half yard wide, for 10 cts each
Linen Napkins cheap.
A full line of Worsted Fringes in the new styles. Come and see the styles and prices of Goods that I have not room to give prices on, such as all Linen Crash at 6½ cts per yard.

O. M. BROWN

No. 15 West Market Square.

oct2

Maverick National Bank,

Cor. Water and Congress Streets, BOSTON, MASS.

Incorporated as a State Bank in 1854. Organized as a National Bank in 1865.

CAPITAL, . . . $400,000.
SURPLUS, . . . $200,000.

DIRECTORS

ASA P. POTTER, President.
NEHEMIAH GIBSON, Ship Owner.
N. B. MANSFIELD, Firm Mansfield & Roberts.
HENRY F. WOODS, Firm Hathaway & Woods.
C. WASHINGTON WARREN, Counsellor at Law.
JONAS H. FRENCH, Pres't Cape Ann Granite Co.
THOMAS DANA, 2d, Firm Thomas Dana & Co.

Accounts of Banks, Institutions and Individuals solicited.

Interest on time deposits allowed at rates agreed upon.

Business paper discounted.

Careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts, or coupons for banks or others. Also the purchase, sale or exchange of United States Bonds. Prompt return by mail.

Correspondence invited.

ASA P. POTTER, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, CASHIER.
JOSIAH Q. BENNETT, Ass't Cashier.

nov27 TuThSat 3mos

FIRE KINDLERS NO. 1.

Having made arrangements with shaving makers in town and out, am prepared to deliver these in barrels at moderate prices in lots of two barrels and up, to all parts of the city at 15 cents per barrel, not including package. Cash on delivery.

G. B. ROBINSON, Norombega Market.

oct10

HORSES CLIPPED

In the best manner, at short notice, by

C. W. CROCKETT,

Columbia Street, next Stable to Harriman's.

Price only $2.00.

nov27 tf

BOOK-BINDING

Executed with neatness and dispatch at lowest possible prices.

Books bound to MATCH FORMER VOLUMES, PAPER Ruled to Pattern. ACCOUNT BOOKS made to order, of best materials, warranted to give satisfaction in every respect, at reduced prices, by

D. BUGBEE & CO.

aug2 d&w

AT

ONEHUNDREDANDTHIRTY

Exchange Street,

YOU WILL FIND

The Best Cooking Range (Highland)
The Best Parlor Stove, (Highland)
The Best Furnace, (Kohler.)
The Best Wringer, (Eureka)
The Best Tin Ware.

ALSO

Water & Steam Pipe and Fittings,

PLUMBING.

Tin and Sheet Iron work and jobbing of all sorts promptly attended to.

All kinds of Clothes Wringers repaired and warranted.

W. H. PRITCHARD.

nov27

WE INVITE

You to examine the largest stock, and greatest variety of first class THANKSGIVING GOODS to be found in Bangor, at prices as low as the lowest.

Seeing is believing. Call and see at

NORTON & FARRINGTON,

nov24 130 *Exchange Street*

District Court of the United States, District of Maine.

In the matter of SAMUEL W. STEWARD, Bankrupt, IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a Petition has been presented to the Court, this 15th day of November, 1877, by Samuel W. Steward, of Skowhegan, a Bankrupt, individually and as a member of the firm of Steward, Williams & Company, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, individual and copartnership, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition,

It is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1878, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier and the Somerset Reporter, newspapers printed in said District, once a week for three successive weeks, and once in the Weekly Bangor Courier, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. PREBLE, Clerk of District Court for said District.

nov20 eTuSwAwlt

District Court of the United States, District of Maine.

In the matter of ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bankrupt, IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1877, by Robert Williams, of Skowhegan, a bankrupt, individually and as a member of the firm of Steward, Williams & Company, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, individual and copartnership, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition,

It is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1878, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier and the Somerset Reporter, newspapers printed in said District, once a week for three successive weeks, and once in the Weekly Bangor Courier, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. PREBLE, Clerk of District Court for said District.

nov20 eTuSwAwlt

District Court of the United States, District of Maine.

In the matter of JOHN L. ALLEN, Bankrupt, IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a Petition has been presented to the Court, this 15th day of November, 1877, by John L. Allen, of Skowhegan, a bankrupt, individually and as a member of the firm of Steward, Williams & Company, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, individual and copartnership, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition,

It is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1878, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier and the Somerset Reporter, newspapers printed in said District, once a week for three successive weeks, and once in the weekly Bangor Courier, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

WM. P. PREBLE, Clerk of District Court for said District.

nov21 eTuSwAwlt

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Penobscot:

The undersigned, administratrix of the estate of Stephen Wilson, late of Brewer, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the goods and chattels, rights and credits of said deceased are not sufficient to pay his just debts and charges of administration, by the sum of [illegible] hundred dollars.

Wherefore your petitioner prays your Honor to grant her power to sell by license at public or private sale, and convey the whole of the real estate of the deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, as the residue would be greatly depreciated by a sale of any portion, viz. all the real estate of the deceased, [illegible] situated in Brewer, [illegible] or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said debts, expenses of sale and of administration.

Said real estate is described in a deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County.

MARY J. WILSON.

Nov. 27, 1877.

STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, SS. Court of Probate, November Term, A. D. 1877.

Upon the foregoing petition, ORDERED, That said petitioner give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of the petition and this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, a newspaper printed in Bangor, in said county, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said county, to be held at the Probate Office in Bangor, on the first Tuesday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

Attest: AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

dec1 3wd

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Penobscot:

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of J. R. A. Haggins, late of Hampden, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the goods and chattels, rights and credits of said deceased are not sufficient to pay his just debts and charges of administration, by the sum of [illegible] hundred dollars.

Wherefore your petitioner prays your Honor to grant him power to sell, by license at public or private sale and convey the whole of the following described real estate of the deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, viz: The late homestead of the said deceased, in said Hampden, containing [illegible] or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said debts, expenses of sale and of administration.

Said real estate is described in a deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds.

HARRIS [illegible]

Nov. 27, 1877.

STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, SS. Court of Probate, November Term, A. D. 1877.

Upon the foregoing petition, ORDERED, That said petitioner give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of the petition and this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said county, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be holden at the Probate Office in Bangor, on the first Tuesday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

Attest: AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

dec1 d&w

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Penobscot:

The undersigned, Guardian of Isaac S. Burton, of Lincoln, in said county, respectfully represents that said ward is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, in said county, viz:

The J. N. Hanson Place, so called, in Lincoln, aforesaid, same described in deeds recorded in Penobscot Registry for Deeds, Vol. 408, page 162, and Vol. 435, page 537, foreclosed Nov. 19, 1874.

The E. Twombly Place, so called, in said Lincoln, same described in deeds recorded in same Registry, Vol. 290, page 504, Vol. 318, page 115, and Vol. 236, page 30.

The W. B. Colony Place, so called, in said Lincoln, described in deed recorded in same Registry, Vol. 459, page 561.

The Crane Lot, so called, in said Lincoln, described in deed recorded in same Registry, Vol. 354, page 99.

The B. Wiley Place, so called, in Townships No. 2, Indian Purchase, so called, "Woodville," same described in deed recorded in same Registry, Vol. 350, page 76.

The Joseph Fogg Place, so called, in Woodville, same described in deeds recorded in same Registry, Vol. 346, page 70, and Vol. 361, page 86.

The Scott Place, so called, in Indian Township, No. 2, called Woodville, described in deed recorded in same Registry, Vol. 330, page 337.

The Sprague Place, so called, in Lee, recorded in same Registry, Vol. 374, page 492.

The A. B. Fifield Place, so called, in Lee, described in deed recorded in same Registry, Vol. 366, page 74, being lot No. 8, Range 5th, built lots, also east half of lot No. 8, 6th Range, in Lee.

The Nath'l Averill Place, so called, in Lee, described in deed recorded in same Registry, Vol. 357, page 83.

The L. M. Scott Place, so called, in Chester, same described in deeds recorded in same Registry, Vol. 373, page 103, less 50 acres, more or less, sold therefrom.

The H. C. Arthur Place, so called, in Winn, same described in deed recorded in same Registry, Vol. 402, page 426, Lot 2, R. 2.

The C. H. Hanson Place, so called, in Mattamiscontis, Lot 51, same described in deed recorded in same Registry, Vol. 366, page 450.

The R. Whitney Place, so called, in Lowell, being Lot No. 8, R. 4, same described in deed recorded in same Registry, Vol. 393, page 455.

The D. G. Ireland Place, so called, in Chester, same described in deed recorded in same Registry, Vol. 530, page 590, being lots No. 22 and 24.

Subject to widow's possible right of dower therein.

That it would be for the benefit of said ward that said real estate should be sold, and the proceeds thereof put out at interest, or otherwise used for his benefit.

He therefore prays that license may be granted him to sell and convey the above described real estate at public or private sale, according to the requirement of law.

PORTER NEALLY.

Nov. 27, 1877.

STATE OF MAINE.

PENOBSCOT, SS. Court of Probate, November Term, A. D. 1877.

Upon the foregoing petition, ORDERED, That said petitioner give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of the petition and this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier, a newspaper published in Bangor, in said county, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said county, to be held at the Probate Office in said Bangor, on the 1st Tuesday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

JOHN E. GODFREY, Judge.

Attest:—AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: AMBROSE C. FLINT, Register.

dec3 3w

District Court of the United States, District of Maine.

In the matter of JOHN A. KELLEY, Bankrupt, IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court this 19th day of November, by John A. Kelley, of Bangor, a Bankrupt, individually and as a member of the firm of Kelley & Martin, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, individual and copartnership, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition,

It is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1878, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that the second meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, be held before Chas. Hamlin, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of January, 1878, and the third meeting of the same on the 2d day of January, 1878; and that notice thereof be published in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier and the Piscataquis Observer, newspapers printed in said District, once a week for three successive weeks, and once in the weekly Bangor Courier, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. PREBLE, Clerk of District Court for said District.

nov20 eTu3w&wlt

Let Your Gaze Linger

ON THIS FOR A MOMENT.

You can get any article of Jewelry you wish made or repaired in a nice manner, at 23 Hammond Street, opposite the Court House, better than it can be done at any other establishment in the State. This is not idle talk but a fact.

A. B. WILLIAMS will attend to all who may favor us with their patronage. Engraving a specialty.

oct17 EBEN STEVENS.

Railroads & Steamboats.

European & No. American Railway

Hannibal Hamlin & Wm. B. Hayford, Trustees.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, [illegible]

Express train leaves Bangor for St. John at 7.30 A. M.

Trains leave Bangor for [illegible] at 7.30 A. M. and 2.55 P. M.

Bangor for Bucksport [illegible]

Bangor for Oldtown, [illegible]

Oldtown for Bangor [illegible]

[illegible]

Maine Central R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible]

BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS RAILROAD

[illegible]

Portland & Worcester Line.

$4.00 [illegible]

[illegible]

H. N. TURNER

The Sanford Steamship Co.

Bangor, Boston, Lowell and New York.

CHANGE OF TIME

1877 Fall Arrangement 1877

THREE TRIPS A WEEK

Steamer CAMBRIDGE, Steamer KATAHDIN.

[illegible]

Maine Steamship Company

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE TO NEW YORK.

Steamers Eleanora, and Franconia

Will, until further notice, leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 6 P. M., and leave Pier 38, East River, New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

The ELEANORA is a new steamer just built for this route, and both she and the FRANCONIA are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. These steamers will touch at Vineyard Haven during the summer months, on their passage to and from New York.

Passage in State Room [illegible]

Goods forwarded to and from Philadelphia, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and all parts of Maine.

Freight taken at the lowest rates.

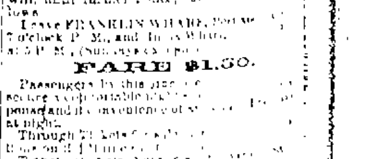
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamers as early as 4 P. M. on the days they leave Portland. For further information apply to

HENRY FOX, General Agent, Portland.
J. F. AMES, Agent, Pier 38, E. R., New York.

Tickets and State Rooms can also be obtained at 22 Exchange Street, Portland.

July 18, 1874.

BOSTON STEAMERS.



The superior sea going steamers

JOHN BROOKS AND FOREST CITY

will, until further notice, run alternately as follows:

Leave FRANKLIN WHARF, Portland, at 7 o'clock P. M., and INDIA WHARF, Boston, at 5 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

FARE $1.50.

Passengers by this line are reminded that they secure a comfortable night's rest, and avoid the expense and inconvenience of arriving in Boston late at night.

Through Tickets to [illegible] for sale at very low rates.

Freight taken as usual.

Sept. 17, 1877. General Agent.

International Steamship Company.

Eastport, Calais, and St. John, N. B., Annapolis, Windsor, Halifax, N. S., and Prince Edward Island.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK.

On and after Monday, [illegible] the Steamer New Brunswick [illegible] and City of Portland, Capt. S. H. Pike, will leave Railroad Wharf, foot of State St., Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 6 P. M., for Eastport and St. John.

Returning will leave St. John and Eastport on the same days.

Connections made at Eastport for St. Andrews and Calais.

Connections made at St. John for Digby, Annapolis, Windsor, Kentville, Halifax, N. S., Amherst, Pictou, Fredericton, [illegible] and the Intercolonial Railway, and to Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I.

For further particulars inquire at [illegible] the Company's Office, No. 1, Milk Street, Boston, or at the Ocean Ins. Co., Portland, Me.

A. R. STUBBS, Agent, Portland.

T. C. HERSEY, President and Manager.

Portland, Sept. 17, 1877.

Old Newspapers

for sale at this office.

NewspaperARCHIVE®